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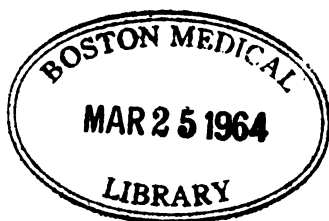
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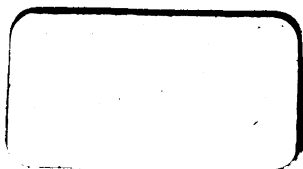
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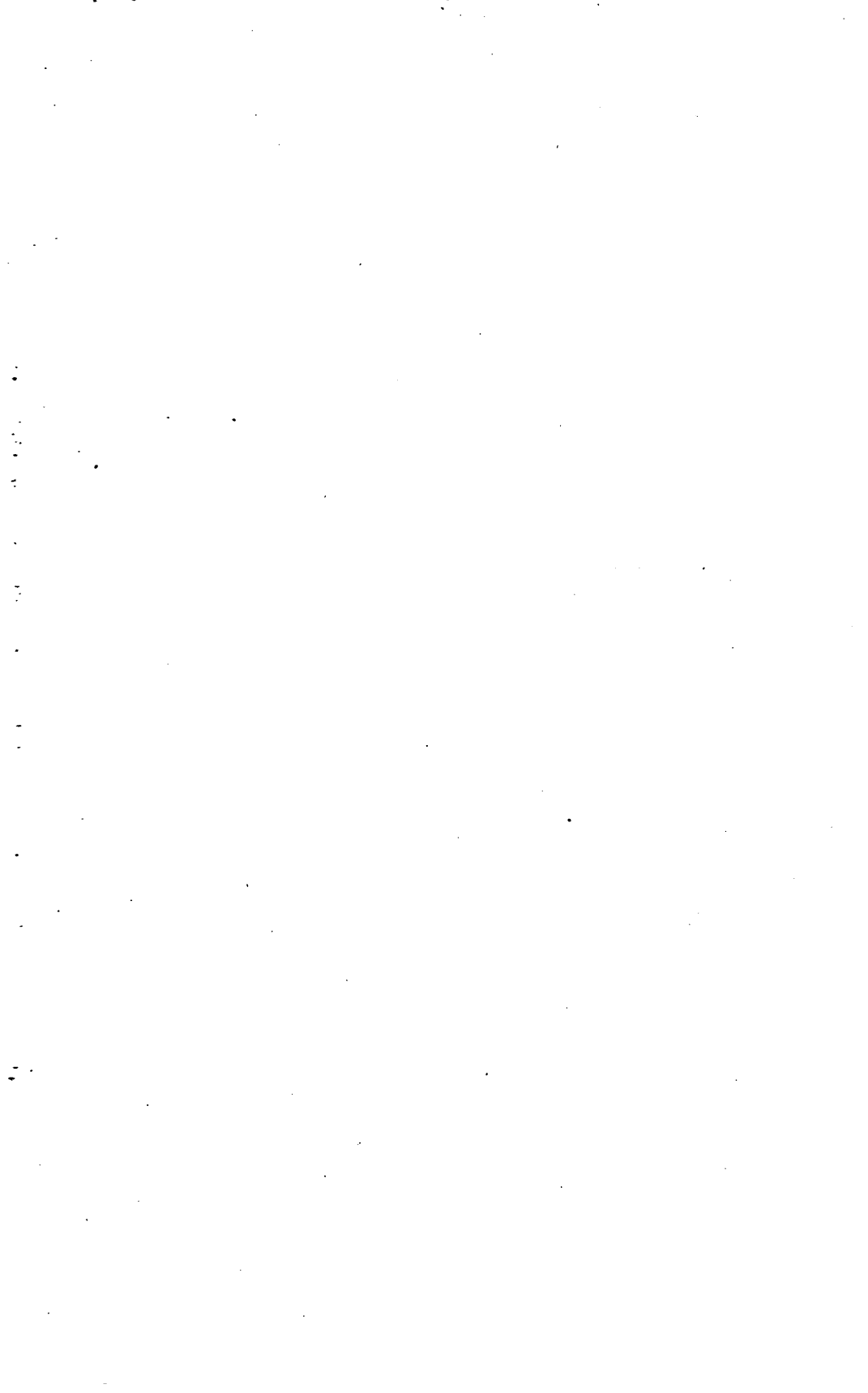
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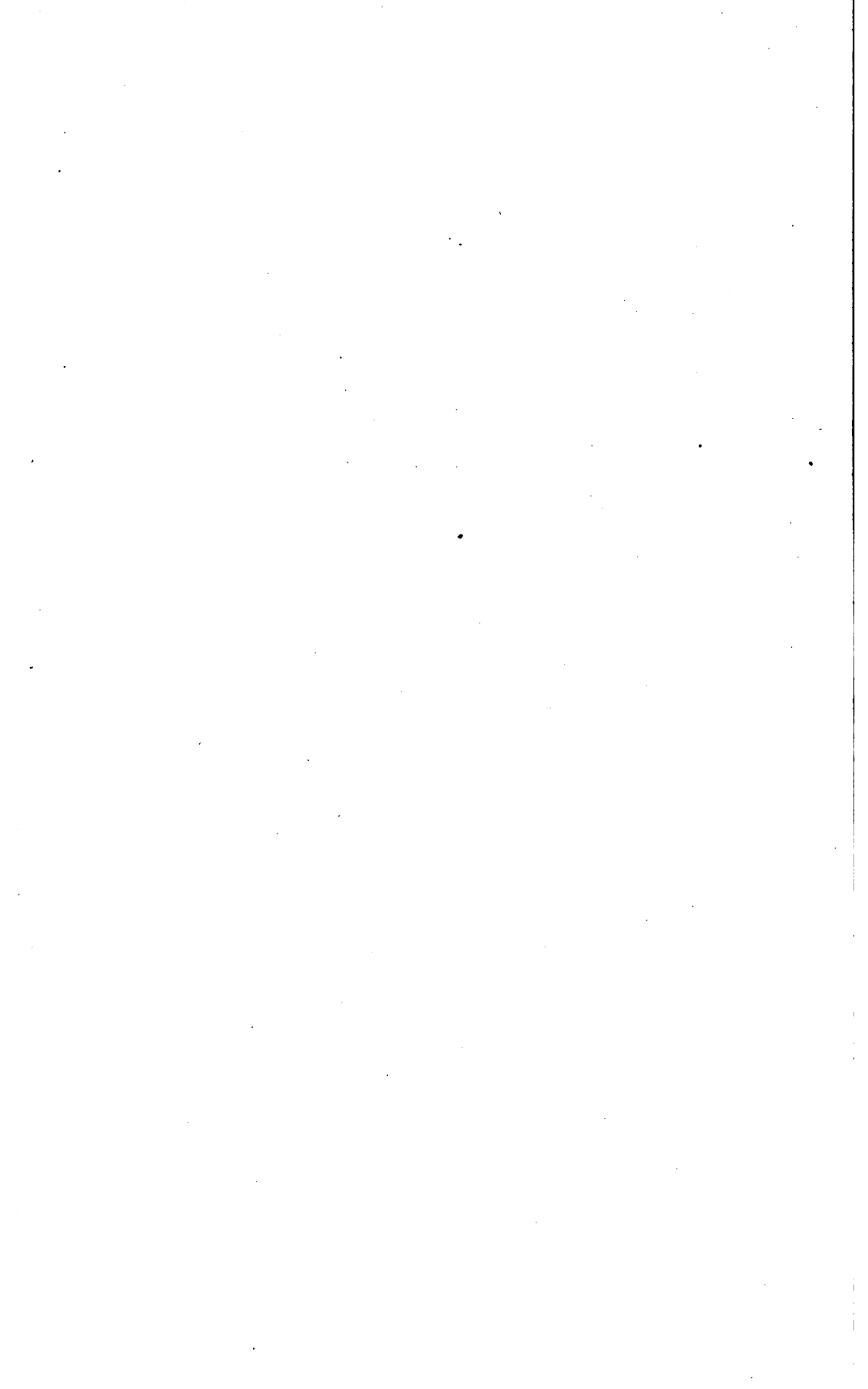
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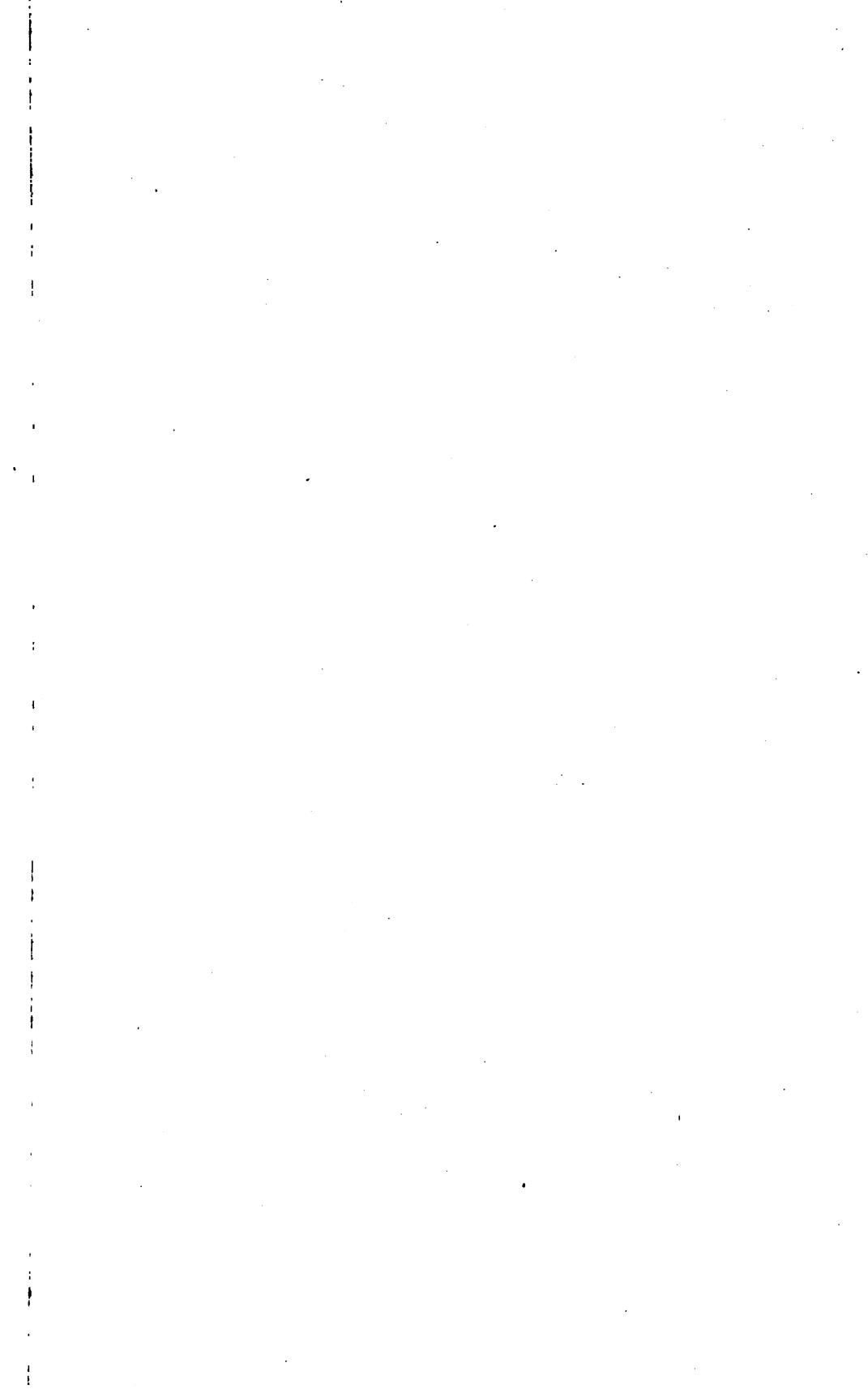


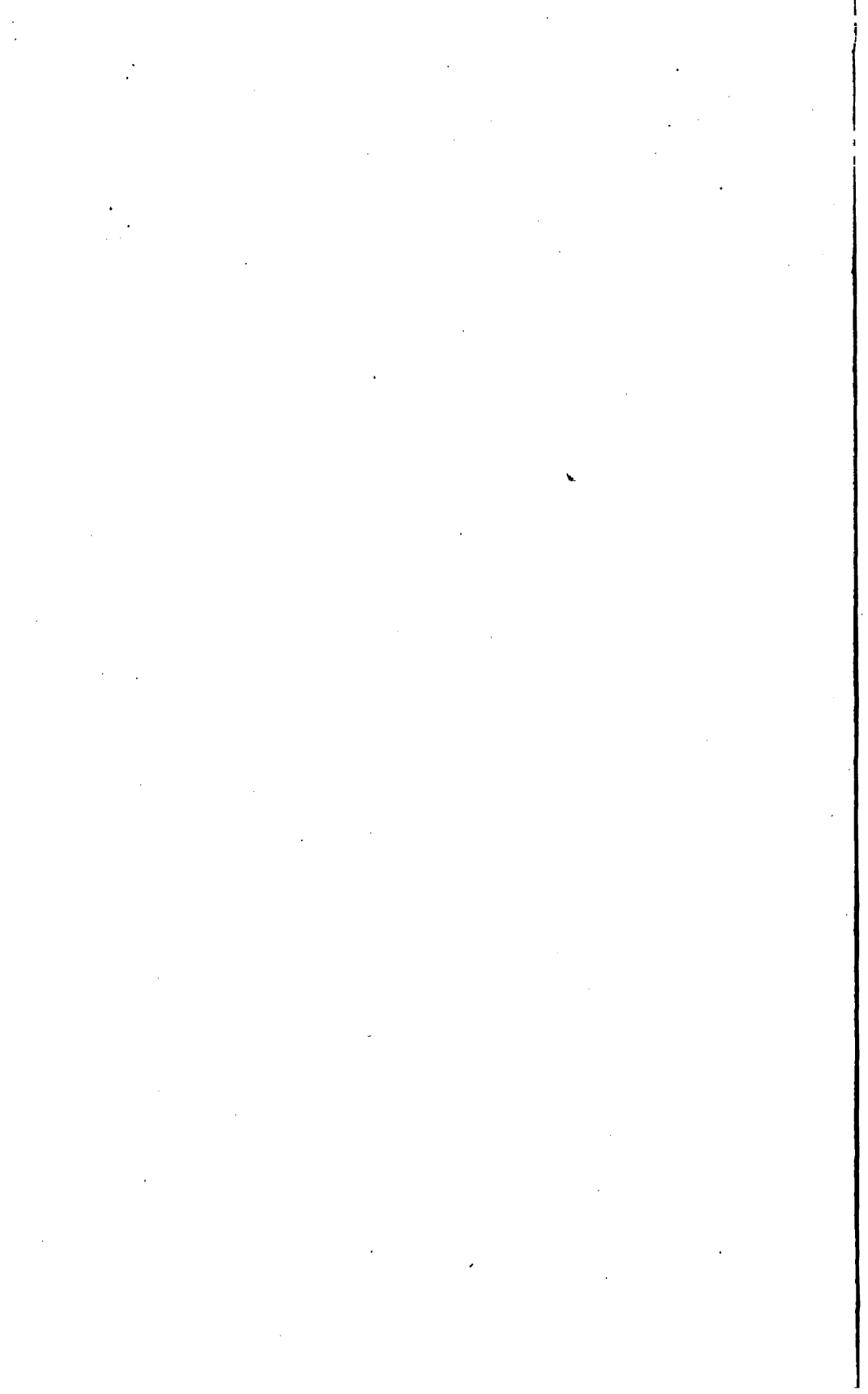
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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
SAM. L. ROGERS, DIRECTOR

MANUAL
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL LIST
OF
CAUSES OF DEATH

BASED ON THE SECOND DECENNIAL
REVISION BY THE INTERNATIONAL
COMMISSION, PARIS, JULY 1 TO 3, 1909

THIRD REPRINT



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1918

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THEORY

The theory of the present work is based on the assumption that the system under consideration is a linear system. This assumption is valid for a wide range of systems, including those that are nonlinear in the physical sense, provided that the system is operating in a linear regime. The linear system is characterized by the fact that its response to a given input is proportional to the input. This property is essential for the development of a theory that can be applied to a wide range of systems.

The theory is developed in a series of steps. First, the system is modeled as a linear system. This is done by assuming that the system is composed of a number of linear elements, each of which is characterized by a transfer function. The transfer function of a linear element is a function of the frequency of the input signal. The transfer function of the system as a whole is then determined by combining the transfer functions of the individual elements.

Next, the system is analyzed in the frequency domain. This is done by using the Fourier transform to convert the time-domain representation of the system into a frequency-domain representation. The frequency-domain representation of the system is then used to determine the system's response to a given input signal. This is done by using the inverse Fourier transform to convert the frequency-domain representation of the system back into a time-domain representation.

Finally, the theory is applied to a specific system. This is done by using the theory to determine the system's response to a given input signal. The theory is applied to a system that is composed of a number of linear elements, each of which is characterized by a transfer function. The theory is used to determine the system's response to a given input signal, and the results are compared with the results of a numerical simulation of the system.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,
Washington, D. C., January 15, 1918.

SIR:

This is the third reprint of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death, published originally in 1911. The Manual has proved very useful to American registration offices, from which the Bureau of the Census obtains transcripts of certificates of death for its annual compilations of mortality statistics, and it is used by many health officers of states and cities, by individual physicians and medical directors of life insurance companies engaged in the investigation of causes of death, by hospitals, by the Medical Department of the Army, and by the medical services of the Philippine Islands (in accordance with a request of the governor to the Bureau of Insular Affairs).

The second reprint (in 1916) was from the original plates, with the exception of the Appendix, which was rearranged alphabetically on account of the addition of many new terms. There were also a few changes in classification, in addition to those in the first reprint, some of which were made by agreement with the office of the Registrar-General of England and Wales, which published a similar Manual in 1912.

The third reprint of the Manual is exactly like the second, inasmuch as it has been thought unwise at this time to add any new terms or to revise the Manual in any way, in view of the fact that extensive revision will probably be necessary after the decennial consideration of the International List of Causes of Death by an international committee in 1919.

The original Manual and the first reprint were prepared under the supervision of Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur; the second reprint under the supervision of Mr. Richard C. Lappin, formerly Chief Statisticians for Vital Statistics. The present reprint has been submitted by Dr. William H. Davis, Chief Statistician for Vital Statistics of the Bureau of the Census.

Respectfully,

Sam. D. Rogers

Director of the Census.

TO HON. WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary of Commerce..

INTRODUCTORY.

The progress of what is known as the International Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death is most remarkable. It can be explained only by the fact that there was a widely recognized need for national and international uniformity of classification, and that the system proposed met fairly well the demands of registration offices and of the users of mortality statistics and proved capable of progressive development as those demands changed with the advance of medical knowledge.

As late as 1893 no two countries in the world employed precisely the same forms and methods for the statistical classification of causes of death, the compilation of which is universally regarded as of the utmost importance for the advancement of sanitary science and practice. This lack of uniformity rendered the statistical results of such classification incomparable, and it was imperative that an effort be made to remedy this defect.

The past 18 years have seen the successful accomplishment of this task, at least to a degree that warrants the most sanguine hopes of ultimate success and of the early approach of the time when all nations shall be in agreement in this respect. At the session of the International Statistical Institute held at Chicago in 1893, the eminent French demographer, Dr. Jacques Bertillon, presented on behalf of a special committee appointed for the purpose a draft of a classification for international use. This draft was promptly adopted by several countries and was earnestly recommended by the American Public Health Association for use in the United States by resolutions passed at the session of Ottawa, 1898. The resolutions also suggested the propriety of keeping the classification abreast of scientific progress by means of a regular decennial revision by an International Commission appointed by the various countries employing the system. This suggestion was approved by the International Statistical Institute and two sessions of the International Commission have been held, one in 1900 and one in 1909, the latter having been advanced a year at the special request of the Bureau of the Census in order that the revised classification might be available for use in connection with the statistics for the census year 1910. Both sessions were held at Paris, having been convened by the Government of France, to which and to the permanent Secretary General, Dr. Bertillon, for his assiduous labors, the most cordial gratitude is due for the present success of the movement.

The measure of this success may be inferred from the large number of countries represented at the two sessions, as given in the official reports of the proceedings, although all countries that employ the classification were not represented by delegates in 1909. In a paper before the Fourteenth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, held at Berlin in 1907, Dr. Bertillon estimated that the system was in effect for over 212 millions of population. This estimate was a very conservative one, the United States being credited with only the population (33.1 millions) shown for the registration area in 1904. Since the meeting of 1909 the very important accession of Great Britain has been received, as announced in the letter of Hon. Bernard Mallet, Registrar-General of England and Wales, transmitting his annual report for 1909:

The next change will be the substitution of the recently revised International List of Causes of Death for that at present in use in this office. When it was determined to publish mortality statistics on an extended scale for administrative areas, it became necessary to consider how to avoid the anomaly of the use of a different classification of causes of death in these reports from that in use by the local sanitary authorities concerned. The solution of this difficulty has been found in the adoption, by all concerned in the matter, of the proposal contained in the following letter which I addressed on the 20th of October last to the President of the Royal College of Physicians:—

"I beg to inform you that from the commencement of the year 1911 onwards I propose to adopt the International List of Causes of Death in the various publications issued by this office in place of that hitherto in use.

"This decision, which was foreshadowed in my Annual Report for 1908 (page lxxv), has been arrived at after consultation with the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board and with representatives of the Scottish and Irish General Register Offices. Ample precautions will be taken in the scheme of publication to provide for complete comparability of the new records with those published in the present form, so that the continuity of the records concerned will be unimpaired.

"The change of classification will greatly facilitate international mortality comparisons, and there is, moreover, every reason to anticipate that it will for the first time render possible complete comparability between the tables compiled in this office and those issued by local authorities."

The acceptance of this proposal will bring the publications of the General Register Office, of the Local Government Board, and of the local sanitary authorities into line, not only with one another, but also with those of the principal Colonies and of most foreign countries both in North and South America and on the Continent of Europe, in which the International List is already in use. I may add that copies of the International List as now adopted have been forwarded to the Colonial Office for distribution to the various authorities concerned throughout the Empire.

Many countries, among them the United States, that have expressed their cordial approval of the International List and have adopted it for practical use so far as material is available for the statistical compilation of causes of death, do not enforce the complete registration of deaths throughout their entire territory. This is not the case, however, in the British possessions, for as an almost invariable rule there is thorough registration of vital statistics wherever the British flag flies. The addition of the British Empire is thus a most important one, even apart from the prestige and traditions of the home office, with its memories of William Farr. All

the English-speaking and Spanish-speaking countries of the world are now united in the adoption of the International List. The entire Western Hemisphere, including North, Central, and South America; Australia and New Zealand; China, Japan, and British India in Asia; Egypt, Algeria, and South Africa in Africa; and many countries of Europe are now, or soon will be, represented among those thus seeking international uniformity. Progress during the present decade should be even more gratifying, and by the time of the Third Decennial Revision, which is to be made in 1919, it may be hoped that all countries will join in the movement.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE MANUAL.

As soon as possible after the receipt of the French edition of the Second Decennial Revision of the International Classification, a translation of the French text and index was made and published under the title of "International Classification of Causes of Sickness and Death." In the Introduction of this work appeared the following statement relative to the old Manual of 1902 and the present or revised Manual:

The Manual of International Classification of Causes of Death issued by the Bureau of the Census in 1902 has been employed very generally by those state and city registration officials of the United States who are charged with the compilation of mortality statistics. By its use a much greater degree of comparability has been brought about in the statistics of causes of death. The Second Decennial Revision of the International Classification, which took place at Paris, July 1 to 3, 1909, at the invitation and under the auspices of the French Government, will make necessary a new edition of the Manual, so that it may serve as a guide to American registration officials for the 10 years beginning January 1, 1910.

The revised Manual, it is expected, will be a work of far more useful and authoritative character than the old one. It will contain (1) the terms of the French list, or at least as many of them as may be used properly in English; (2) the terms found upon medical certificates of causes of death as reported by American physicians; (3) the terms of the Nomenclature of Diseases of the Royal College of Physicians of London, for over 40 years the authoritative guide of English physicians in regard to the proper designation of diseases and causes of death; and (4) those of the Bellevue Hospital Nomenclature of Diseases and Conditions. In its preparation the assistance of the Committee on Nomenclature of the American Medical Association will be of special value. The members of this committee are: Dr. Frank P. Foster, *chairman*, New York; Dr. J. Chalmers Da Costa, Philadelphia; Dr. W. A. Newman Dorland, Philadelphia; Dr. Alexander Duane, New York; and Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, Ann Arbor. The committee is operating under the following resolutions unanimously adopted by the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association on June 3, 1908:

"Resolved, By the American Medical Association:

"1. That the International Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death be recommended for all official mortality and morbidity statistical reports.

* * * * *

"5. That after the revision of the International Classification in 1910 [date changed to 1909] the Nomenclature of Diseases be recast in corresponding form, so that there will be available under a uniform arrangement and with precise agreement in the meaning of terms (1) International Classification of Causes of Death; (2) International Classification of Sickness and Disability; (3) International Nomenclature of Diseases and Injuries."

The present Manual has been prepared according to the plan indicated, and is intended to replace as a practical reference work for registration officials both the old "Manual of International Classification," published in 1902, and also the translation of the French text or "International Classification of Causes of Sickness and Death," published in 1910. It may be referred to as the "revised Manual," which is a more convenient expression than the "Manual based upon the (Second) Revised Classification." The word "classification" has been dropped in the title—although it seems impossible to disuse this word entirely in writing upon the subject—and the distinctive title adopted of "Manual of the International List of Causes of Death." This is done for the reason, explained more fully below, that the system is merely a practical one for the statistical treatment of causes of death and makes no claim to consideration as a scientific classification of diseases.

The translation of the official French version of the results of the International Commission of 1909 was taken as the basis of the present Manual. As stated in the text of the "International Classification of Causes of Sickness and Death," as given below, many common terms were not found therein and it was necessary to supplement its use with that of the old Manual:

Many terms that frequently occur in the usage of American physicians will not be found in the Index or Tabular List. It was recognized by the International Commission that a special list would have to be prepared for each language, as there are many expressions in English, for example, for which no equivalents exist in French medical nomenclature, and vice versa. Until a complete and thoroughly comprehensive Index can be prepared, in connection with the revised edition of the Manual, it will be necessary to use the present Index in conjunction with that of the old edition of the Manual.

Such a comprehensive list was formed by adding to the terms that appeared in the translation of the French list many other terms derived from the Nomenclature of Diseases of the Royal College of Physicians of London (fourth edition, being the third decennial revision, 1906); from the Nomenclature of Diseases and Conditions of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York; and from the lists of terms found among the returns to the Bureau of the Census. Terms from these sources were brought together into a single list, alphabetically arranged, with the International List number indicated, and were thus compared, with the elimination of some minor differences of form, before rearranging under the titles of the detailed International List. This comparison was no light task, the combined index comprising 1,044 typewritten pages of over 30 lines to a page, completely cross-indexed so that all the various relations of the terms would be indicated, and with the source of each expression indicated

as coming from the French, Census, Bellevue, or English lists (by initials "F," "C," "B," and "E"). Thus, for example:

Tuberculosis 28 FCBE
 abdominal 31 FC
 acute 29 FC
 articular 33 C
 axillary 34 C
 bronchial 28 C
 bronchopneumonic, acute 29 B

 of intestines 31 CBE
 joint 33 CBE
 kidney 34 CBE
 knee 33 C
 larynx 28 FCBE
 etc., etc.

The assignments to the International List were determined with the aid of sets of assignments of the terms of the London and Bellevue Nomenclatures prepared by Dr. Wilmer R. Batt, State Registrar of Pennsylvania, and by Dr. William H. Guilfooy, Registrar of Records of New York City, in addition to the decisions made in this bureau. Acknowledgment should be made especially of the valuable assistance furnished by the Committee on Clinical Records of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals of New York City, which consists of Drs. Robert J. Carlisle, Warren Coleman, Thomas A. Smith, and Edmund L. Dow. Numerous conferences have been held with this committee, complete agreement has been reached as to the assignment of all terms included in the Bellevue Nomenclature, and an entire rearrangement of the latter in the order of the International List is now available in the revised edition just published (1911)¹ that will be most serviceable for the promotion of uniformity in hospital statistics throughout the United States. The constant interest and aid of Dr. Frank P. Foster, Chairman, and other members of the American Medical Association's Committee on the Nomenclature of Diseases have been extended, and valuable suggestions have been received from Dr. T. H. C. Stevenson, Medical Superintendent of the General Register Office of England and Wales, some of them as the result of a special conference with Dr. Bertillon at Paris since the date of the revision. Dr. Stevenson also kindly transmitted a typewritten copy of the Tabular List of the English Manual now in preparation, which has been compared with the Tabular List of the present work. The extremely valuable services of Mr. George H. Van Buren, section chief in the Bureau of the Census, and the staff of clerks engaged under his charge in the editing of causes of death are also deserving of special mention in connection not only with the preparation of the present Manual but also with the former publications on this subject.

¹ Reference (21), p. 45.

NATURE AND USE OF A STATISTICAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

No registration office that deals with a considerable number of returns of deaths can present a compilation in which each individual cause will be shown.⁶ The number of medical terms employed by physicians is so very great that a table prepared on this basis would be chiefly a list of names of diseases. The length of such a list would preclude the presentation of the important statistical relations of the various causes, and the number of deaths returned for the less common terms would be too few to render the results of statistical value. Moreover, many of the terms would be more or less synonymous, and the actual number of deaths from a given disease could be learned only by examining the entire list of terms.

A process of condensation or consolidation is therefore necessary in compiling statistics of causes of death. A selected list of titles is prepared, and under each title are arranged the various terms which it is agreed shall be referred thereto in compilation. The Tabular List (pp. 47 to 141) is formed by such an arrangement, and careful examination should be made of it by the compiler in order to understand the general character and scope of each of the 189 titles that make up the International List of Causes of Death in its present form.

Such a list might have been arranged in any order—for example, the alphabetical. This plan would have the advantage of avoiding the appearance of a theoretical grouping or “classification” of the causes of death—a matter with which the International List is very little concerned. On the other hand, it would have the disadvantage of separating widely many causes that are frequently studied together, such as the various acute infective diseases, bronchitis and pneumonia, the puerperal affections, etc. On the whole, therefore, the grouping according to the general “classes,” and in a conventional order, is more convenient. It is desirable also to print the International List number with the title, as thereby all uncertainty is removed as to the exact inclusion of the title, regardless of the particular language employed. The process, then, of “classifying” causes of death relates only to the assignment of any given cause to the particular title number, as shown in the Index for all terms that appear in the Tabular List.

The Index is cross-referenced, so that any significant word in a medical expression may be found, a plan which will facilitate reference by those not accustomed to medical terms. Thus “Fatty degeneration of heart” will be found under “Fatty,” “Degeneration,” and “Heart.” In the Tabular List each term appears only once, as a rule, and in its natural order of expression. Subsidiary lists of “Frequent complications” are given under certain titles, thus indicating terms that may be neglected when occurring in combination with the primary cause.

All terms in the Index are supposed to occur in the exact form stated without further qualification or definition. If additional information is obtained, it may lead to a very different reference. Special attention should be paid to the distinctions of assignment according to the ages of decedents. It is unfortunate that special age limits should be required in a list of causes of death; but the tendency is to increase rather than to diminish the number of titles thus affected. In order to promote international comparability and after consultation with Drs. Bertillon and Stevenson, some indefinite terms e. g., "Debility," "Cachexia," and the like, reported without qualification for decedents of 70 years and over, are now assigned to "Senility" (154) instead of to "Ill defined causes" (189) as was formerly the practice of this office. The increase in the age limit of title 151 from "under 3 months" to "under 1 year" will also result in the transfer of a considerable number of deaths from "Ill defined causes," thus causing apparent improvement in the returns. But the title "Senility" itself is really an indefinite one, as is also "Congenital debility" to a considerable extent, so that these changes may be regarded as only transpositions among the groups of ill defined causes and hence of no very great significance.

The words "cancer" and "tumor" are used in a general sense to include all forms of malignant and nonmalignant neoplasms, respectively. Reference should be made to the lists of specific forms under titles 39 and 46 of the Tabular List, and also under the head of "Cancer" and "Tumor" in the Index. Explanations and special lists are given also in the Index under the heads of "Parasitic disease," "Poisoning," "Premature birth," and "Stillbirth"—the last, of course, only for the purpose of insuring exclusion of all stillbirths from deaths.

NOMENCLATURE AND CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES.

The International List of Causes of Death makes no pretension of being a proper nomenclature of diseases or of including a scientific classification of diseases. It is only a practical working list whereby statistical compilers can assign medical terms reported by physicians as causes of death to certain more or less definite titles representing individual diseases or groups of diseases of similar character. Statistics of causes of death are vitiated to a considerable extent, and sometimes to a very large extent, by the fact that many deaths are reported under what the Committee on Nomenclature of the American Medical Association very graphically calls *certain blind returns*. How applicable this phrase is can be appreciated most fully by those who have puzzled over returns as received in registration offices, and an inspection of the many unsatisfactory and indefinite causes included in this Manual (see Tabular List) will make it clear that reform is

necessary in order to place our statistics of causes of death upon a satisfactory basis.

Nosology, or the scientific classification of diseases, was cultivated with fervor a hundred years ago,¹ and was believed to be a necessary part of the knowledge required for the practical treatment of disease. "The distinction of the genera of diseases, the distinction of the species of each, and often even that of the varieties, I hold to be a necessary foundation of every plan of physic, whether dogmatical or empirical," said Cullen in his "First Lines of the Practice of Physic." The system devised by him came to be the predominant one, although many other systems were presented, among them those of Sauvages, Linnæus, Vogel, Sagar, Macbride, Young, and Mason Good. All these systems have vanished; the subject is almost entirely neglected at the present day, but its influence may be traced in the forms of statistical lists in present use. Dr. William Farr found the Cullenian system in general use in the public services at the time of the establishment of the modern system of registration of deaths in England. It had not, however, been revised to meet the demands of the advance of medical science and was not suited to statistical purposes. One of Dr. Farr's first duties, therefore, was to prepare a "Statistical Nosology," which had a marked effect upon subsequent classifications, including that of the Second Revision of the International List. Dr. Farr said at that time:²

The advantages of a uniform statistical nomenclature, however imperfect, are so obvious, that it is surprising no attention has been paid to its enforcement in Bills of Mortality. Each disease has in many instances been denoted by three or four terms, and each term has been applied to as many different diseases; vague, inconvenient names have been employed, or complications have been registered instead of primary diseases. The nomenclature is of as much importance in this department of inquiry, as weights and measures in the physical sciences, and should be settled without delay.

As a result of his practical experience with this system Dr. Farr was selected, together with Dr. Marc d'Espiné of Geneva, by the First Statistical Congress, Brussels, 1853, to prepare a report upon a classification that might be used in all countries for the statistics of causes of death.³ The resolution to this effect was introduced by Dr. Achille Guillard, a distinguished botanist and statistician, creator of the word "demography," and maternal grandfather of Dr. Jacques Bertillon, to whose efforts the present success of the International List is chiefly due:

Il y a lieu de former une nomenclature uniforme des causes de décès applicable à tous les pays.

¹ See the interesting oration on "The Classification and Nomenclature of Diseases, with Remarks on Diseases Due to Treatment," by Dr. H. D. Rolleston, before the Medical Society of London, Lancet, May 22, 1909.

² First Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England. London: 1839, p. 99.

³ Sixteenth Annual Report of Registrar-General of England, 1853. Appendix, p. 73.

This was the beginning of the present International List. The classification was adopted in Paris in 1855, in Vienna in 1857, and was translated into six languages. Again revised at Paris in 1864 "*sur le modèle de celle de W. Farr*," and in 1874, 1880, and 1886,¹ the final form² was substantially that which was recommended by the International Statistical Institute,³ the successor of the old Statistical Congress, at Chicago in 1893, and which, after the First Decennial Revision of 1900 and the Second Decennial Revision of 1909, is now the International List in force in a large number of countries for the decade beginning January 1, 1910, and ending December 31, 1919.

The preface of the first edition (1869) of the Nomenclature of Diseases drawn up by a Joint Committee appointed by the Royal College of Physicians of London declares that—

For perfecting the statistical registration of diseases, with a view to the discovery of statistical truths concerning their history, nature, and phenomena, the want of a generally recognized Nomenclature of Diseases has long been felt as an indispensable condition.

* * * * *

Among the great ends of such a uniform Nomenclature must be reckoned that of fixing definitely, for all places, the things about which medical observation is exercised, and of forming a steady basis upon which medical experience may be safely built.

The committee began its labors in 1859, not long after the action of the Statistical Congress in favor of an international classification of causes of death. The successive decennial revisions of this work (dated 1885, 1896, and 1906) have continued to afford a steady basis of authority for British physicians in the use of medical terms and have contributed markedly to the value of the statistical reports relating to causes of death. No such authority has heretofore been available in the United States, and probably owing to this fact, at least in part, the returns of causes of death in this country contain a much larger variety of indefinite causes than do those of England. Efforts in the direction of nomenclature were made, it is true, early in the history of the American Medical Association, and an American Nomenclature of Diseases was actually prepared by a distinguished committee of that association nearly 40 years ago.⁴ The work was discontinued, however, and was not taken up again until within very recent years and in connection with the preparations for the Second Revision of the International List.⁵ Following is the report of the Reference Committee on Hygiene and Public Health to the House of Delegates of the Sixty-second Annual Session of the American

¹ J. Bertillon: Cours élémentaire de statistique administrative, 1895, pp. 262 and 264 (Note).

² Reference (1), p. 43.

³ Reference (2), p. 43.

⁴ Transactions of the American Medical Association, 1872, Appendix.

⁵ See Mortality Statistics, 1907, p. 16, and Journal of the American Medical Association, June 15, 1907.

Medical Association, Los Angeles, June, 1911, and also the report of the Committee on Nomenclature and Classification of Diseases to which it refers:¹

REPORT OF REFERENCE COMMITTEE ON HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

Dr. Alexander Marcy, New Jersey, Chairman, presented the report of the Reference Committee on Hygiene and Public Health, as follows:

Your Reference Committee on Hygiene and Public Health begs leave to report having had under consideration the report of the Committee on Nomenclature and Classification of Diseases and recommends the adoption of the report and the continuance of the committee with such additions as may be necessary to complete its full membership, and that said committee be instructed to continue its work in cooperation with other organizations working along the same lines, and that such classification as they may adopt, together with the International Classification of Causes of Death, be published and supplied to the members of the American Medical Association.

We further recommend that in case of a vacancy on this committee such vacancy be filled by a member especially interested in tropical diseases.

ALEXANDER MARCY, Jr., *Chairman.*

On motion, the report was adopted. The nomenclature report referred to was as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NOMENCLATURE AND CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES.

To the Members of the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association:

Your Committee on the Nomenclature and Classification of Diseases begs leave to submit the following report:

Up to a time shortly preceding the rendering of our last report, at the meeting of 1910, our work was hampered by the necessity of waiting for the appearance of the revised version of the International Classification of Causes of Death, for we had been instructed to have due regard for that classification; indeed, early in our labors we were again admonished to follow it closely. This resolution, however, was overlooked by us, and time soon made it clear, for reasons which need not now be set forth, that the resolution could not be followed literally.

We had been very favorably impressed with the Bellevue Hospital Nomenclature of Diseases and Conditions, prepared by a committee consisting of Dr. Robert J. Carlisle, Dr. Warren Coleman, Dr. Thomas A. Smith, and Dr. Edmund L. Dow, which first appeared in 1903, and the appearance of a revision of that work, early in 1909, led us to examine it still more closely. It was not long before a second revision was begun, and our chairman was very courteously invited to observe the progress of the work. This second revision is not yet published, but is in press and will probably be out some weeks before the Los Angeles meeting. The close examination that we have been able to give it leads us to the opinion that, from the clinical point of view, it is superior to any other nomenclature with which we are acquainted and to any which we ourselves could prepare within a reasonable length of time. Moreover, it is very well known and many hospitals have either adopted it or indicated a readiness to study it further, with a view to its probable adoption. These hospitals include 3 in California, 1 in Colorado, 2 in Connecticut, 7 in Illinois, 2 in Louisiana, 1 in Maryland, 2 in Massachusetts, 4 in Michigan, 2 in Missouri, 3 in New Jersey, 34 in New York, 13 in Pennsylvania, 1 in Tennessee, 1 in Texas, 3 in Utah, 1 in Australia, 1 in Canada, 1 in Denmark, 1 in England, 1 in Italy, and 1 in Switzerland. Men do not take up with systems of nomenclature for light reading; we must therefore conclude that the Bellevue nomenclature has very favorably impressed our conferees in various localities. We recommend that it be made a part of whatever publication on the subject of the nomenclature and classification of diseases the American Medical Association may decide to issue—and the prominent part, by reason of its clinical character.

It will be well, we think, to publish also a Latin list, if only for purposes of international correspondence. Such a list as has lately been prepared by Surgeon Charles N. Fiske, of the Navy, and is published in the *United States Naval Medical Bulletin*, April, 1911, would be excellent for the purpose, though a little editorial work would be required to make it conform in minor details to the Bellevue nomenclature.

As a matter of course, we recommend the adoption of the International Classification of Causes of Death. It seems to us in need of further revision, but for that we must wait until 1919. Meantime, the excellent Manual made of its expanded list by Dr.

¹ Journal of the American Medical Association, July 8, 1911.

Cressy L. Wilbur, chief statistician of the division of vital statistics of the Bureau of the Census, makes a list which should figure prominently in our publication if we issue one. This, too, is not yet off the press. It is of value from many points of view, but will be particularly of service to health officials who have to determine what is meant by certain blind returns.

There is a great awakening to the importance of nomenclature and classification, and it may be well for the American Medical Association to provide for cooperative work with the profession in other countries, to the end that we may eventually have a uniform nomenclature and classification.

Very respectfully,

FRANK P. FOSTER, *Chairman*.
W. A. N. DORLAND,
VICTOR C. VAUGHAN,
ALEXANDER DUANE,
J. CHALMERS DA COSTA.

That the American Medical Association is to continue this important work is indeed gratifying. It may be remembered that the United States participated, through Drs. Billings and Folsom, in the preparation of the London Nomenclature of 1885, and there may be, now that the registration offices of both countries are united in the use of the International List, further cooperation in the preparation of an International Nomenclature, at least one for all English-speaking countries and one which will afford valuable suggestions for the next revision of the International List (1919).

STATISTICAL TREATMENT OF JOINT CAUSES OF DEATH.

The expression "joint causes of death" is a convenient one for those cases in which the physician reports two or more causes or conditions upon the certificate of death of an individual. According to the general practice of statistical compilation only one cause can be tabulated for each death, consequently a process of selection is necessary. The method employed for this purpose may have a very considerable influence upon the resulting statistics. Dr. Julius J. Pickler¹ has very forcefully directed attention to the importance of the study of contributory causes of death that usually are lost entirely in compilation, but the full statement of such causes would be difficult, especially for related tables and a detailed classification, in a report dealing with large numbers of returns.

The International Commission did not give special consideration to this subject in 1909, but at the suggestion of Dr. Bertillon it was agreed that the rules employed since 1900 should be continued in force and a special committee was appointed to report on the subject. Following are the rules in question as given in the French edition of 1903:

1. If one of the two diseases is an immediate and frequent complication of the other, the death should be classified under the head of the primary disease. Examples:

Infantile diarrhoea and convulsions, classify as *infantile diarrhoea*.

Measles and bronchopneumonia, classify as *measles*.

Scarlet fever and diphtheria, classify as *scarlet fever*.

Scarlet fever and nephritis, classify as *scarlet fever*.

¹Das Budapest System der Todesursachenstatistik, 1909.

2. If the preceding rule is not applicable, the following should be used: If one of the diseases is *surely fatal*¹ and the other is of less gravity, the former should be selected as the cause of death. Examples:

Cancer and bronchopneumonia, classify as cancer.

Pulmonary tuberculosis and puerperal septikæmia, classify as tuberculosis.

Icterus gravis and pericarditis, classify as icterus gravis.

3. If neither of the above rules is applicable, then the following: If one of the diseases is *epidemic* and the other is not, choose the epidemic disease. Examples:

Typhoid fever and saturnism, classify as typhoid fever.

Measles and biliary calculi, classify as measles.

4. If none of the three preceding rules is applicable, the following may be used: If one of the diseases is *much more frequently fatal* than the other, then it should be selected as the cause of death. Examples:

Rheumatism (without metastasis) and salpingitis, classify as salpingitis.

Pericarditis and appendicitis, classify as pericarditis.

5. If none of the four preceding rules applies, then the following: If one of the diseases is of *rapid development* and the other is of slow development, the disease of rapid development should be taken. Examples:

Diabetes and icterus gravis, classify as icterus gravis.

Cirrhosis and angina pectoris, classify as angina pectoris.

Pleurisy and senile debility, classify as pleurisy.

6. If none of the above five rules applies, then the diagnosis should be selected that best characterizes the case. Example:

Saturnism and peritonitis, classify as saturnism.

Precise diagnoses should be given the preference over vague and indeterminate ones, such as "Hæmorrhage," "Encephalitis," etc. Arbitrary decisions should be avoided as much as possible by the use of the preceding rules. None of them is absolute, but all are subject to exceptions which may vary according to local usages.² In practice the first rule, which is the most logical of all, is the one of most frequent application. The others have been formulated only to prepare for all cases and to treat them with system and uniformity.

These rules differ but slightly from those given in the Manual of 1902, which were based upon the French edition of 1900. They are a development of practical experience, as shown by the forms in which they have appeared in various editions of the International Classification, and may be compared with the rules given in the introductory text of the Alphabetische Liste von Krankheiten und Todesursachen, Kaiserliches Gesundheitsamt, Germany, 1905:

When several diseases are reported as causes of death, the following rules should be observed:

1. The death is, as a rule, to be assigned to that number which represents the probable primary cause (Grundleiden). For example, when nephritis and valvular heart disease are returned, the death should be classified under the heart disease as the probable primary cause. Only when the primary cause is not a real disease may it be disregarded. For example, with "senile debility and bronchitis" or "debility

¹ Apart from all treatment. This provision is necessary to assure stability in the application of the rules. Otherwise a therapeutic discovery, for example that of the antidiphtheritic serum, would modify the tables and injure the comparability of the statistics.

² Particularly we should note the impropriety of certain expressions. For example, if a physician writes *Typhoid fever, chronic nephritis*, it is almost certain that he intended to indicate typhoid fever complicated with albuminuria and not a patient with Bright's disease attacked with typhoid fever.

When a disease ordinarily rare or absent undergoes a large extension (e. g. cholera, yellow fever, etc.), the total deaths should be noted without any exception whatever. For such cases it is necessary to waive all ordinary rules.

and intestinal catarrh," the deaths should be classified, not as senile debility or congenital debility, but as chronic bronchitis and as intestinal catarrh.

2. With two independent diseases, the more severe should be chosen.

3. With an infectious disease and a noninfectious disease, the former should be chosen. Example: Insanity and typhoid fever, classify as typhoid fever.

4. If acute diseases are reported with chronic diseases, the acute diseases are to be preferred. Example: Gastric ulcer and croupous pneumonia, classify as croupous pneumonia.

5. If two infectious diseases are reported as causes of death, then smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, typhus fever, diphtheria and croup, whooping cough, croupous pneumonia, influenza, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, Weil's disease, relapsing fever, cerebrospinal fever, erysipelas, tetanus, septichæmia, puerperal fever, plague, Asiatic cholera, dysentery, anthrax, glanders, rabies, and trichiniasis should have the preference over tuberculosis, malaria, or a venereal disease.

6. Causes of death from violence are usually preferred.

7. Such returns as heart weakness ["heart failure"], cardiac paralysis, paralysis of the lungs, pulmonary cedema, coma, and the like, should be disregarded if other causes are named.

8. With tuberculosis of several organs, including that of the lungs, tuberculosis of the lungs should be selected.

It will be interesting also to compare the rules published by the Society of Medical Officers of Health of England:¹

RULES AS TO CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

With the following exceptions the general rule should be to select from several diseases mentioned in the certificate *the disease of the longest duration*. In the event of no duration being specified, the disease standing first in order should be assumed to be the disease of longest duration.

Exceptions to the above rule.

Any one of the *chief infective diseases* should be selected in preference to any other cause of death. If two infective diseases in succession be specified, the disease of *longer* duration should be selected.

Thus scarlet fever should be selected in preference to bronchopneumonia, and phthisis in preference to bronchitis.

Definite diseases, ordinarily known as *constitutional diseases*, should have preference over those known as local diseases.

Thus cancer should be selected in preference to pneumonia, and diabetes in preference to heart disease.

When *apoplexy* occurs in conjunction with definite *disease of the heart or kidneys*, the heart disease or the kidney disease, as the case may be, should be preferred.

When *hemiplegia* is mentioned in connection with *embolism*, the *embolism* should be selected.

When *embolism* occurs in connection with *childbirth*, the death should be referred to *accidents of childbirth*.

In calculating the death rate from "diarrhæa," deaths certified as due to *diarrhæa*, either alone or coupled with some ill-defined cause (such as "atrophy," "debility," "marasmus," "thrush," "convulsions," "teething," "old age," or "senile decay"), *epidemic or summer diarrhæa*, *epidemic or zymotic enteritis*, *intestinal or enteric catarrh*, *gastro-intestinal or gastro-enteric catarrh*, *dysentery* or *dysenteric diarrhæa*, *cholera* (not being "Asiatic cholera"), *cholera nostras*, *cholera infantum*, and *choleraic diarrhæa* should be included.

¹ The New Tables Issued by the Local Government Board and the Schedules of Causes of Death Issued by The Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health. London: 1901.

The following miscellaneous examples are given as indicating the method of classification in cases of difficulty that frequently arise:

Causes of Death in Order Given in Death Certificate.

Whooping cough, bronchopneumonia;
scarlet fever.
Scarlet fever 6 months, otitis media,
abscess of brain.
Laryngeal and pulmonary phthisis.
Pneumonia, old age.
Old age, bronchitis.
Phthisis, diabetes mellitus.
Diphtheria 9 months, paralysis.
Puerperal perimetritis.
Cerebral embolism.
Spasmodic croup.
Acute hydrocephalus.
Bronchitis, phthisis.

To be Classified Under—

Whooping cough, if of longer duration
than scarlet fever.
Scarlet fever.
Phthisis.
Pneumonia.
Bronchitis.
Select disease of longest duration.
Diphtheria.
Puerperal fever.
Embolism.
Laryngismus stridulus.
Tubercular meningitis.
Phthisis.

Through the kindness of Dr. John Tatham, formerly Medical Superintendent of the Registrar-General's office, England, a copy of the Instructions to Abstractors, as employed in that office in 1909, was supplied to the Bureau of the Census. Certain decisions of special interest are taken therefrom:

1. Any general disease (except pyrexia, premature birth, congenital defects, want of breast milk, teething, and chronic rheumatism) to be taken in preference to any local disease except aneurysm and strangulated hernia.

2. Any of the following diseases are to be given preference over any other diseases: Aneurysm, anthrax, Asiatic cholera, cancer, carcinoma, glands, rabies, industrial poisoning, malignant disease, opium or morphine habit, puerperal septic disease, sarcoma, smallpox, strangulated hernia, tetanus, and vaccination.

3. Any disease in this group is to be preferred over any other disease except those named in the preceding group: Cerebrospinal fever, diphtheria, dysentery, typhoid fever, German measles, malaria, measles, mumps, relapsing fever, scarlet fever, typhus fever, and whooping cough.

4. The following diseases to be preferred except for those named in the two preceding lists: Acute hydrocephalus, alcoholism, influenza, lupus, phthisis, pulmonary tuberculosis, rheumatic fever (acute and subacute rheumatism), scrofula, syphilis, tabes mesenterica, tuberculous meningitis, tuberculous peritonitis, tuberculosis of other organs, and general tuberculosis.

5. For the following list, prefer the disease of longer duration or the disease first written: Carbuncle (not anthrax), diabetes mellitus, epidemic diarrhoea, epidemic enteritis, enteritis, diarrhoea due to food, erysipelas, gout, hæmophilia, infective endocarditis, infective enteritis, pernicious anaemia, phagedæna, phlegmon (not anthrax), pneumonia (all forms), purpura hæmorrhagica, pyæmia (not puerperal), rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatic gout, rheumatism of heart, rickets, scurvy, septichæmia, other septic diseases, septic infections, starvation, and varicella.

6. Premature birth and congenital defects (malformations) to be preferred for decedents under 3 months of age to other causes except those of groups (2) and (3).

7. Chlorosis and anaemia (not pernicious) only when alone.

8. For combinations of local diseases, usually select disease of longer duration or that first written.

9. Any definite disease accelerated by violence is to be classed to the disease.

10. Tetanus, septichæmia, blood poisoning, pyæmia, or erysipelas following violence to be classed to tetanus or the septic disease if the injury is slight; but if severe enough to kill by itself, the death should be classed to the form of violence.

The instructions employed in the Registrar-General's office are of special value because the certificate of death used in England and the standard certificate recommended by the American Public Health Association and used in by far the greater part of the registration area are practically identical in their provisions for the statement of cause of death. The American certificate does not use the word "primary" on its face, but it is explained fully on the reverse side that the "cause of death" to be *first* written is the *primary* cause and the words "Contributory (secondary)" for the second cause indicate this relation. Both certificates provide also for the very important statement of the duration of each cause. If physicians generally understood the distinction between "primary" and "secondary" as used in this connection and were particular to give the duration in each case, there would be little difficulty in selecting for tabulation the proper cause of death. Following is the form provided upon the Revised United States Standard Certificate of Death¹ for the statement of cause of death, together with the accompanying instructions for use:

[Medical Certificate of Death.]

The CAUSE OF DEATH* was as follows:

.....		
.....		
(Duration) yrs. mos. ds.		
Contributory (SECONDARY)	
(Duration) yrs. mos. ds.		
(Signed) M. D.	
....., 191..... (Address)		
<small>*State the DISEASE CAUSING DEATH, or, in deaths from VIOLENT CAUSES, state (1) MEANS OF INJURY; and (2) whether ACCIDENTAL, SUICIDAL, or HOMICIDAL.</small>		

¹ Adopted by the American Public Health Association, Richmond, 1909, and approved by the Bureau of the Census. See Bulletin 108, Mortality Statistics, 1909; also Census pamphlet No. 107, Modes of Statement of Cause of Death and Duration of Illness Upon Certificates of Death, for comparison of American and foreign blanks.

[Reverse side.]

Statement of cause of death.—Name, first, the DISEASE CAUSING DEATH (the primary affection with respect to time and causation), using always the same accepted term for the same disease. Examples: *Cerebrospinal fever* (the only definite synonym is "Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis"); *Diphtheria* (avoid use of "Croup"); *Typhoid fever* (never report "Typhoid pneumonia"); *Lobar pneumonia*; *Bronchopneumonia* ("Pneumonia," unqualified, is indefinite); *Tuberculosis of lungs, meninges, peritonæum, etc.*, *Carcinoma, Sarcoma, etc.*, of (name origin; "Cancer" is less definite; avoid use of "Tumor" for malignant neoplasms); *Measles*; *Whooping cough*; *Chronic valvular heart disease*; *Chronic interstitial nephritis, etc.* The contributory (secondary or intercurrent) affection need not be stated unless important. Example: *Measles* (disease causing death), 29 ds.; *Bronchopneumonia* (secondary), 10 ds. Never report mere symptoms or terminal conditions, such as "Asthenia," "Anæmia" (merely symptomatic), "Atrophy," "Collapse," "Coma," "Convulsions," "Debility" ("Congenital," "Senile," etc.), "Dropsy," "Exhaustion," "Heart failure," "Hæmorrhage," "Inanition," "Marasmus," "Old age," "Shock," "Uræmia," "Weakness," etc., when a definite disease can be ascertained as the cause. Always qualify all diseases resulting from childbirth or miscarriage, as "PUERPERAL septichæmia," "PUERPERAL peritonitis," etc. State cause for which surgical operation was undertaken. For VIOLENT DEATHS state MEANS OF INJURY and qualify as ACCIDENTAL, SUICIDAL, or HOMICIDAL, or as *probably* such, if impossible to determine definitely. Examples: *Accidental drowning*; *Struck by railway train—accident*; *Revolver wound of head—homicide*; *Poisoned by carbolic acid—probably suicide*. The nature of the injury, as fracture of skull, and consequences (e. g., *sepsis, tetanus*) may be stated under the head of "Contributory." (Recommendations on statement of cause of death approved by Committee on Nomenclature of the American Medical Association.)

NOTE.—Individual offices may add to above list of undesirable terms and refuse to accept certificates containing them. Thus the form in use in New York City states: "Certificates will be returned for additional information which give any of the following diseases, without explanation, as the sole cause of death: Abortion, cellulitis, childbirth, convulsions, hæmorrhage, gangrene, gastritis, erysipelas, meningitis, miscarriage, necrosis, peritonitis, phlebitis, pyæmia, septichæmia, tetanus." But general adoption of the minimum list suggested will work vast improvement, and its scope can be extended at a later date.

For returns upon the Standard Certificate of Death, and especially for those returns in which the instructions have been regarded by the reporting physicians, the following suggestions for classifying may be helpful:

1. Select the primary cause, that is, the real or underlying *cause of death*. This is usually—

(a) The cause first in order.

(b) The cause of longer duration. If the physician writes the cause of shorter duration first, inquiry may be made whether it is not a mere symptom, complication, or terminal condition.

(c) The cause of which the contributory (secondary) cause is a frequent complication. See lists of "Frequent complications" under the various titles of the Tabular List.

(d) The physician may indicate the relation of the causes by words, although this is a departure from the way in which the blank was intended to be filled out. For example, "*Bronchopneumonia following measles*" (primary cause last) or "*Measles followed by bronchopneumonia*" (primary cause first).

2. If the relation of primary and secondary is not clear, prefer general diseases, and especially dangerous infective or epidemic diseases, to local diseases.

3. Prefer severe or usually fatal diseases to mild diseases.

4. Disregard ill defined causes (Class XIV), and also indefinite and ill defined terms (e. g., "debility," "atrophy") in Classes XI and XII that are referred, for certain ages, to Class XIV, as compared with definite causes. Neglect mere modes of death (failure of heart or respiration) and terminal symptoms or conditions (e. g., hypostatic congestion of lungs).

5. Select homicide and suicide in preference to any consequences, and severe accidental injuries, sufficient in themselves to cause death, to all ordinary consequences. Tetanus is preferred to any accidental injury, and erysipelas, septicæmia, pyæmia, peritonitis, etc., are preferred to less serious accidental injuries. Prefer definite means of accidental injury (e. g., railway accident, explosion in coal mine, etc.) to vague statements or statement of the nature of the injury only (e. g., accident, fracture of skull).

6. Physical diseases (e. g., tuberculosis of lungs, diabetes) are preferred to mental diseases as causes of death (e. g., manic depressive psychosis), but general paralysis of the insane is a preferred term.

7. Prefer puerperal causes except when a serious disease (e. g., cancer, chronic Bright's disease) was the independent cause.

8. Disregard indefinite terms and titles generally in favor of definite terms and titles. The precise line of demarcation is difficult to lay down, but may be indicated broadly by the kinds of type employed in the International List presented on page 35. The List in this form has been distributed by the Census to all physicians in the United States,¹ so that the proportion of indefinite returns should become less.

From these suggestions and from the instructions employed in various offices it will be apparent that there is a considerable factor of uncertainty in the results when a large proportion of joint causes is involved. No rules yet formulated will insure absolutely identical compilations from the same material, and the methods employed in the same office may vary from year to year. The most efficient editor is not the one who follows any set of listed arbitrary decisions, but rather the one who is constantly on the lookout for cases in which it should not be followed, and who calls attention to such cases. A list

¹ See Physicians' Pocket Reference to the International List of Causes of Death.

of this kind can not incorporate considerations of duration, sex, place of death, age, occupation, etc., any or all of which may have an important bearing upon the classification of deaths, and in individual cases such data on transcripts often indicate an assignment contrary to the listed one.

Even if general rules are very specific, it is difficult to carry them out in precisely the same manner, and a real need is felt for a system that will insure a greater degree of uniformity in this respect. A very ingenious and convenient plan was proposed by Dr. Bertillon as a supplement to the general rules given on a previous page (p. 17), whereby a definite decision is given for any two titles or subtitles of the International List. The following example shows the relations of typhoid fever, definitely reported as such (1 a), and also indefinitely reported (1 b), to the other titles of the First Revision (1900), preferred titles being indicated by bold-faced type:

1 a.—2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 14 bis. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36 A to C. 36 D. 36 bis. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54 a. 54 b. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63 a. 63 b. 63 c. 63 d. 63 e. 63 f. 63 g. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74 A. 74 B. 74 Ca. 74 Cb. 74 Cc. 74 Cd. 74 Ce. 74 Cf. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 105 bis. 106. 107. 108. 109. 109 bis. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155-163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177-179.

1 b.—2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 14 bis. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 36 bis. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54 a. 54 b. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74 A. 74 B. 74 Ca. 74 Cb. 74 Cc. 74 Cd. 74 Ce. 74 Cf. 75. 76 a. 76 b. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83 a. 83 b. 84. 85. 86. 87 a. 87 b. 87 c. 88. 89 a. 89 b. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94 a. 94 b. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99 a. 99 b. 99 c. 99 d. 99 e. 99 f. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104 a. 104 b. 104 c. 104 d. 105. 105 bis. 106. 107. 108. 109 a. 109 b. 109 c. 109 d. 109 e. 109 bis. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114 a. 114 b. 114 c. 114 d. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121 a. 121 b. 121 c. 121 d. 121 e. 122. 123 a. 123 b. 123 c. 123 d. 124 a. 124 b. 124 c. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130 a. 130 b. 130 c. 131. 132 a. 132 b. 133. 134. 135. 136 a. 136 b. 136 c. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155-163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177-179.

A similar arrangement is presented with reference to each title and subdivided title of the International List. In use, the ordinary assignment of each of two joint causes is ascertained by reference to the Index, then the paragraph corresponding to the smaller number is sought in the preferential list. If the other number appears in bold-faced type in that paragraph, it takes precedence in classifica-

tion. Thus for "Typhoid fever" (1 *a*) reported upon the same certificate with "Cancer of the tongue" (39), the assignment would be to the latter; for "Typhoid fever" (1 *a*) and "Chronic Bright's disease" (120), the former would be preferred. Subdivisions of typhoid fever and of some other titles were found necessary in order to give greater precision to the assignment of individual terms. "Continued fever," a somewhat indefinite term, is compiled as typhoid fever, but is included in a separate subdivision (1 *b*) for this purpose; it is subordinate to title 120, for example, and not superior to it as is typhoid fever when stated definitely.

In the preceding example the title numbers are those of the First Revision (1900), although in many instances they correspond exactly to those of the Second Revision (1909). The detailed arrangement is not available for the latter nor was it practicable to maintain the subdivisions of titles, shown in the translation of the French version,¹ for the many additional terms included in the present Manual.

On the next page may be seen a tentative arrangement of the titles of the Second Revision of the International List in which the general relations are indicated as they might appear to the mind of the compiler. It affords a bird's-eye view of the situation and might be made a fairly satisfactory basis of judgment in many cases. A title is to be preferred to any other situated below it, whether in the same or another column. It is evident that the cases of interference, namely, those in which several titles appear upon the same line, might be eliminated by expanding the table vertically so that a definite relation would be shown in each case. This is not necessary, however, for the mere purpose of illustration. Subdivisions also might be employed, as in the cases of cerebrospinal fever (61 *a*) and premature birth (151 *a*). Certain terms in residual titles (e. g., sleeping sickness in title 55) would have a much higher relative position than the average for the general title.

¹International Classification of Causes of Sickness and Death, 1910.

GENERAL ORDER OF PREFERENCE (TENTATIVE) OF THE TITLES OF THE DETAILED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH, ARRANGED BY CLASSES. (*Higher Cause Preferred.*)

Ia.	Ib.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.
15													XIII	
16													182-184	
12													155-163	
17	21						137						166	
5	22												165	
2	23												173	
7	24				111								168	
9	29-45												178	
1	28-30				104		185						179	
6	35	61a	80			120	138			180	151a		180	
8	31-34		79	92									169	
3	57		77	91	102								170	
11	58		78	89	108		134						171	
	50			90	109								174	
	51				113								175	
	52												181	
	53												167	
	26	62		93		121							164	
4	46	63												
	27	64	81	88	103									
			82											
					101	119								
		67		87	100									
10		69		96	106	131	126							
				98	117	129		142						
				97	112								172	
18	25					123			146					
	20				114						152			
13	36				116	128	139						176	
14	37				110	132								
	56					141							177	
	59				105	144		147			153			
	49	61b	83	94	115									
19	38				118									
					119									
	47	65	84	98	107	125	141				151b		185	
		66						143					186	
	48	72	85	86	99	127								
		60												
		73							148					
	54	74												
		75												
	55	76							149					
		70												
		71				133		145				154		
														187
														188
														189

NOTE.—Residual or group titles in *italics*. All deaths from violence, if the immediate and direct cause of death, to be considered as indicated by Class number (XIII).

Arteriosclerosis—Cirrhosis of liver 113.
Coma—Diabetes 50.
Cranial hæmorrhage 64.
Croupous pneumonia 92.
Cystitis 81.
Disease of brain 81.
 kidneys 81.
Meningitis 81.
Nephritis 120.
 etc.

Chronic Bright's disease (10).

¹ Census pamphlet No. 105, Statistical Treatment of Causes of Death; also Journal of the American Medical Association, Aug. 15, 1903.

The product of the rating numbers or relative weights for each term may be expressed conveniently as a superior in the Index, so that it would be necessary only to turn to each of two joint causes therein to ascertain the assignment of each and the preferred assignment when returned together:

Cancer of tongue ⁹⁹ 39
 Continued fever ⁴⁰ 1
 Chronic Bright's disease ⁹⁰ 120
 Typhoid fever ¹⁰⁰ 1

This method, tested by practical application to a large mass of returns, has been found to give results closely in accordance with those obtained by reference to the lists of decisions; to be capable of adjustment, and to afford also a definite basis for recommendations as to the inclusion or exclusion of terms from various titles in the next general revision of the system. The labor incident to the inclusion of the many new terms in the present edition of the Manual precluded the introduction of this method. It is, besides, more important that the method be considered as a possible plan for international use than that it be adopted by a single national office.

DETAILED AND ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LISTS OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

The International Commission prepared detailed and abridged lists for (1) morbidity and (2) mortality statistics, together with a list of causes of intrauterine death (stillbirths). These may be found in the previously published "International Classification of Causes of Sickness and Death," and reference may be made also to the Bellevue Nomenclature and to the list of diseases employed by the Surgeon General of the United States Army, who has employed the International Classification for hospital statistics since 1903. The following comparison relates solely to the detailed and abridged international lists as employed for mortality statistics:

Detailed International List of Causes of Death.	Abridged International List of Causes of Death.
I.—GENERAL DISEASES.	(Title numbers of detailed list included as shown in parentheses.)
1. Typhoid fever	1. Typhoid fever (1)
2. Typhus fever	2. Typhus fever (2)
3. Relapsing fever	
4. Malaria	3. Malaria (4)
4a. Including: Malarial cachexia	
5. Smallpox	4. Smallpox (5)
6. Measles	5. Measles (6)
7. Scarlet fever	6. Scarlet fever (7)
8. Whooping cough	7. Whooping cough (8)
9. Diphtheria and croup	8. Diphtheria and croup (9)
9a. Including: Croup	

Detailed International List of Causes of Death—Continued.**I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.**

10. Influenza
11. Miliary fever
12. Asiatic cholera
13. Cholera nostras
14. Dysentery
15. Plague
16. Yellow fever
17. Leprosy
18. Erysipelas
19. Other epidemic diseases
20. Purulent infection and septichæmia
21. Glanders
22. Anthrax
23. Rabies
24. Tetanus
25. Mycoses
26. Pellagra
27. Beriberi
28. Tuberculosis of the lungs
29. Acute miliary tuberculosis
30. Tuberculous meningitis
31. Abdominal tuberculosis
32. Pott's disease
33. White swellings
34. Tuberculosis of other organs
35. Disseminated tuberculosis
36. Rickets
37. Syphilis
38. Gonococcus infection
39. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the buccal cavity
40. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the stomach, liver
41. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the peritonæum, intestines, rectum
42. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the female genital organs
43. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the breast
44. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the skin
45. Cancer and other malignant tumors of other organs or of organs not specified
46. Other tumors (tumors of the female genital organs excepted)
47. Acute articular rheumatism
48. Chronic rheumatism and gout
49. Scurvy
50. Diabetes

Abridged International List of Causes of Death—Continued.

(Title numbers of detailed list included as shown in parentheses.)

9. Influenza (10)
10. Asiatic cholera (12)
11. Cholera nostras (13)
12. Other epidemic diseases (3, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19)
13. Tuberculosis of the lungs (28, 29)
14. Tuberculous meningitis (30)
15. Other forms of tuberculosis (31, 32, 33, 34, 35)
16. Cancer and other malignant tumors (39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45)

Detailed International List of Causes of Death—Continued.

Abbreviated International List of Causes of Death—Continued.

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

(The numbers of detailed list included as shown in parentheses.)

- 21. Encephalitis: acute
- 22. Alzheimer's disease
- 23. Leukodystrophy
- 24. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
- 25. Other general diseases
- 26. Myelodysplasia: acute or chronic
- 27. Thrombocytopenic purpura
- 28. Other thrombocytopenic purpuras
- 29. Other thrombotic purpuras
- 30. Hemorrhage in the nervous system
- 31. Intra-cerebral hemorrhage
- 32. Subarachnoid hemorrhage

- 33. Encephalitis
- 34. Multiple sclerosis
- 35. Subarachnoid hemorrhage
- 36. Myelodysplasia
- 37. Other diseases of the spinal cord
- 38. Cerebral degeneration, atrophy
- 39. Hemorrhage in the brain
- 40. Hemorrhage without specified cause
- 41. General paralysis of the insane
- 42. Other forms of mental alienation
- 43. Epilepsy
- 44. Convulsions (nonepileptic)
- 45. Convulsions of infants
- 46. Chorea
- 47. Dystonia and torticollis
- 48. Other diseases of the nervous system
- 49. Diseases of the eye and their sequelae
- 50. Diseases of the ear

III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

- 51. Coronary atherosclerosis
- 52. Myocardial infarction
- 53. Organic diseases of the heart
- 54. Angina pectoris
- 55. Diseases of the arteries, arterio-sclerosis, etc.
- 56. Hypertension and thrombosis
- 57. Diseases of the veins (varicose, thrombosis, phlebitis, etc.)
- 58. Diseases of the lymphatic system (leukemia, etc.)
- 59. Other diseases of the circulatory system

Simple meningitis 41.

Cerebral hemorrhage and softening 42.

Myocardial infarction 52.

Detailed International List of Causes of Death—Continued.

IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

86. Diseases of the nasal fossae
87. Diseases of the larynx
88. Diseases of the thyroid body
89. Acute bronchitis
90. Chronic bronchitis
91. Bronchopneumonia
92. Pneumonia
93. Pleurisy
94. Pulmonary congestion, pulmonary apoplexy
95. Gangrene of the lung
96. Asthma
97. Pulmonary emphysema
98. Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

99. Diseases of the mouth and annexa
100. Diseases of the pharynx
101. Diseases of the oesophagus
102. Ulcer of the stomach
103. Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted)
104. Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years)
105. Diarrhoea and enteritis (2 years and over)
 - 105a. *Including:* Due to alcoholism
106. Ankylostomiasis
107. Intestinal parasites
108. Appendicitis and typhlitis
109. Hernia, intestinal obstruction
110. Other diseases of the intestines
111. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver
112. Hydatid tumor of the liver
113. Cirrhosis of the liver
 - 113a. *Including:* Due to alcoholism
114. Biliary calculi
115. Other diseases of the liver
116. Diseases of the spleen
117. Simple peritonitis (nonpuerperal)
118. Other diseases of the digestive system (cancer and tuberculosis excepted)

Abridged International List of Causes of Death—Continued.

(Title numbers of detailed list included as shown in parentheses.)

20. Acute bronchitis (89)
21. Chronic bronchitis (90)
22. Pneumonia (92)
23. Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted) (86, 87, 88, 91, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98)
24. Diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted) (102, 103)
25. Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years) (104)
26. Appendicitis and typhlitis (108)
27. Hernia, intestinal obstruction (109)
28. Cirrhosis of the liver (113)

Detailed International List of Causes of Death—Continued.

VI.—NONVENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.

119. Acute nephritis
120. Bright's disease
121. Chyluria
122. Other diseases of the kidneys and annexa
123. Calculi of the urinary passages
124. Diseases of the bladder
125. Diseases of the urethra, urinary abscess, etc.
126. Diseases of the prostate
127. Nonvenereal diseases of the male genital organs
128. Uterine hæmorrhage (nonpuerperal)
129. Uterine tumor (noncancerous)
130. Other diseases of the uterus
131. Cysts and other tumors of the ovary
132. Salpingitis and other diseases of the female genital organs
133. Nonpuerperal diseases of the breast (cancer excepted)

VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE.

134. Accidents of pregnancy
135. Puerperal hæmorrhage
136. Other accidents of labor
137. Puerperal septicæmia
138. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions
139. Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, embolus, sudden death
140. Following childbirth (not otherwise defined)
141. Puerperal diseases of the breast

VIII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.

142. Gangrene
143. Furuncle
144. Acute abscess
145. Other diseases of the skin and annexa

IX.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

146. Diseases of the bones (tuberculosis excepted)
147. Diseases of the joints (tuberculosis and rheumatism excepted)
148. Amputations
149. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion

Abridged International List of Causes of Death—Continued.

(Title numbers of detailed list included as shown in parentheses.)

29. Acute nephritis and Bright's disease (119, 120)

30. Noncancerous tumors and other diseases of the female genital organs (128, 129, 130, 131, 132)

31. Puerperal septicæmia (puerperal fever, peritonitis) (137)

32. Other puerperal accidents of pregnancy and labor (134, 135, 136, 138, 139, 140, 141)

Detailed International List of Causes of Death—Continued:**X.—MALFORMATIONS.**

150. Congenital malformations (stillbirths not included)

XI.—EARLY INFANCY.

151. Congenital debility, icterus, and sclerema

152. Other causes peculiar to early infancy

153. Lack of care

XII.—OLD AGE.

154. Senility

XIII.—EXTERNAL CAUSES.

155. Suicide by poison

156. Suicide by asphyxia

157. Suicide by hanging or strangulation

158. Suicide by drowning

159. Suicide by firearms

160. Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments

161. Suicide by jumping from high places

162. Suicide by crushing

163. Other suicides

164. Poisoning by food

165. Other acute poisonings

166. Conflagration

167. Burns (conflagration excepted)

168. Absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted)

169. Accidental drowning

170. Traumatism by firearms

171. Traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments

172. Traumatism by fall

173. Traumatism in mines and quarries

174. Traumatism by machines

175. Traumatism by other crushing (vehicles, railways, landslides, etc.)

176. Injuries by animals

177. Starvation

178. Excessive cold

179. Effects of heat

180. Lightning

181. Electricity (lightning excepted)

182. Homicide by firearms

183. Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments

184. Homicide by other means

185. Fractures (cause not specified)

186. Other external violence

Abridged International List of Causes of Death—Continued.

(Title numbers of detailed list included as shown in parentheses.)

33. Congenital debility and malformations (150, 151)

34. Senility (154)

36. Suicide (155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163)

35. Violent deaths (suicide excepted) (164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186)

Detailed International List of Causes of Death—Continued.

Abridged International List of Causes of Death—Continued.

(Title numbers of detailed list included as shown in parentheses.)

XIV.—ILL DEFINED DISEASES.

187. Ill defined organic disease

188. Sudden death

189. Cause of death not specified or ill defined

37. Other diseases (20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 36, 37, 38, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 99, 100, 101, 105, 106, 107, 110, 111, 112, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 133, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 152, 153)

38. Unknown or ill defined diseases (187, 188, 189)

The abridged International List is thus seen to be simply a selection of some of the most important titles of the detailed International List, and is intended for use when the more complete list can not be presented and as a minimum for the general statement of causes of death. Upon the same principle other condensed lists may be formed for various purposes, the only essential requirement being that the definite inclusion of each title of such condensed lists be clearly stated.

In the French version and its translation a double reference is given for each term in the Index, one to the detailed and the other to the abridged classification. As the abridged list can be constructed readily from the assignments to the detailed list by simply grouping all title numbers corresponding to the various abridged heads, it has seemed preferable in the Index of the present work to give only the single reference to the detailed list. One advantage of this procedure is that the same term will have associated with it only a single code or editing number, thus avoiding some liability to error. With tabulation by punched cards such double assignments are quite unnecessary, since the cards are readily grouped in any combination.

SUGGESTIONS TO PHYSICIANS AND REGISTRARS IN REGARD TO REPORTING CAUSES OF DEATH.

Satisfactory statements of causes of death can be obtained only by means of a high degree of cooperation between members of the medical profession and the registration authorities. It is desirable that physicians appreciate the importance of exact statements of causes of death and realize, by means of study of the statistical results, how certain forms of reports may lead to misunderstanding and inaccuracy. An essential requirement is that the blanks employed for the statement of causes of death be uniform, as otherwise specific instructions can not readily be given. A very satisfactory result of the general adoption of the United States Standard Certificate of Death, as recommended by the American Public Health Association and approved by the Bureau of the Census, is that uniform instructions¹ are now employed for a very large proportion of the registration area.

In order to familiarize physicians with the general features of the International List of Causes of Death, a vest-pocket booklet² was prepared and distributed directly to all physicians of the United States, as well as to many thousands of local registrars through their state registration offices. The International List contains many indefinite and unsatisfactory titles, so that without special caution as to the use of undesirable terms it could not be submitted as an example of how deaths should be reported. To some extent this is indicated by the styles of type in the detailed list contained therein:

INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

In reporting causes of death upon certificates of death the physician is requested to read carefully the instructions upon the back of the certificate (see Standard Certificate of Death) and enter, *first*, **THE NAME OF THE DISEASE CAUSING DEATH**; second, the name of the contributory (secondary) cause, if any; and, third, the duration of each cause. (If death was influenced by occupation, please see that kind of work and industry are correctly stated.) In naming the disease causing death it is urgently recommended that the exact names printed in bold-faced type in the List below be employed, whenever they are applicable, and that no other terms be used instead. Thus always write **Typhoid fever**; not sometimes *Typhoid fever*, sometimes *Enteric fever*, or "*Continued fever*," "*Typho-malarial fever*," etc. Of course many diseases are not given in the terms in bold-faced type below, but only the most important ones. For others, any terms recommended by the Nomenclature of Diseases of the Royal College of Physicians, London (fourth edition, 1906), or the Nomenclature of Diseases and Conditions of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York (last edition, 1911), may be used. Terms printed in italics are *indefinite or otherwise undesirable*, and should never be used when a more definite statement can be given. "*Heart failure*," for example, is simply equivalent to cause of death unknown. "*Convulsions*," "*Marasmus*," "*Debility*," "*Old age*," are terms of this character. Please aid in the improvement of our vital statistics by using only precise and definite terms.

(I.—GENERAL DISEASES.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Typhoid fever. | 8. Whooping cough. |
| 2. Typhus fever. | 9. Diphtheria and croup. |
| 3. Relapsing fever. [Insert " <i>(spirillum)</i> ,"] | 10. Influenza. |
| 4. Malaria. | 11. Miliary fever. [True <i>Febris miliaris</i> only.] |
| 5. Smallpox. | 12. Asiatic cholera. |
| 6. Measles. | 13. Cholera nostras. |
| 7. Scarlet fever. | 14. Dysentery. |

¹ See the minimum instructions contained on the reverse side of the United States Standard Certificate of Death, p. 22.

² Physicians' Pocket Reference to the International List of Causes of Death.

INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH—Continued.

(I.—GENERAL DISEASES)—Continued.

15. Plague.
16. Yellow fever.
17. Leprosy.
18. Erysipelas. [State also cause; see Class XIII.]
19. Other epidemic diseases:
 - Mumps.
 - German measles.
 - Chicken-pox.
 - Rocky Mountain spotted (tick) fever.
 - Glandular fever, etc.
20. Purulent infection and septicæmia. [State also cause; see Classes VII and XIII especially.]
21. Glanders.
22. Anthrax.
23. Rabies.
24. Tetanus. [State also cause; see Class XIII.]
25. Mycoses. [Specify, as Actinomycosis of lung, etc.]
26. Pellagra.
27. Beriberi.
28. Tuberculosis of the lungs.
29. Acute miliary tuberculosis.
30. Tuberculous meningitis.
31. Abdominal tuberculosis.
32. Pott's disease. [Preferably Tuberculosis of spine.]
33. White swellings. [Preferably Tuberculosis of joint.]
34. Tuberculosis of other organs. [Specify organ.]
35. Disseminated tuberculosis. [Specify organs affected.]
36. Rickets.
37. Syphilis.
38. Gonococcus infection.
39. Cancer¹ of the buccal cavity. [State part.]
40. Cancer¹ of the stomach, liver.
41. Cancer¹ of the peritoneum, intestines, rectum.
42. Cancer¹ of the female genital organs. [State organ.]
43. Cancer¹ of the breast.
44. Cancer¹ of the skin. [State part.]
45. Cancer¹ of other organs or of organs not specified. [State organ.]
46. Other tumors (tumors of the female genital organs excepted.) [Name kind of tumor and organ affected. Malignant!]
47. Acute articular rheumatism.
48. Chronic rheumatism and gout. [Preferably Arthritis deformans.]
49. Scurvy.
50. Diabetes. [Diabetes mellitus.]
51. Exophthalmic goitre.
52. Addison's disease.
53. Leuchæmia.
54. Anæmia, chlorosis. [State form or cause.]
55. Other general diseases:
 - Diabetes insipidus.
 - Purpura hæmorrhagica, etc.
56. Alcoholism (acute or chronic).
57. Chronic lead poisoning. [State cause. Occupational?]
58. Other chronic occupation poisonings:
 - Phosphorus poisoning (match factory).
 - Mercury poisoning (felt hat factory), etc.
59. Other chronic poisonings:
 - Chronic morphinism.
 - Chronic cocaineism, etc.

(II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.)

60. Encephalitis.
61. Meningitis:
 - Cerebrospinal fever or Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.
 - Simple meningitis. [State cause.]
62. Locomotor ataxia.
63. Other diseases of the spinal cord:
 - Acute anterior poliomyelitis.
 - Paralysis agitans.
 - Chronic spinal muscular atrophy.
 - Primary lateral sclerosis of spinal cord.
 - Syringomyelia, etc.
64. Cerebral hæmorrhage, apoplexy.
65. Softening of the brain. [State cause.]
66. Paralysis without specified cause. [State form or cause.]
67. General paralysis of the insane.
68. Other forms of mental alienation. [Name disease causing death. Form of insanity should be named as CONTRIBUTORY CAUSE only unless it is actually the disease causing death.]
69. Epilepsy.
70. Convulsions (nonpuerperal). [State cause.]
71. Convulsions of infants. [State cause.]
72. Chorea.
73. Neuralgia and neuritis. [State cause.]
74. Other diseases of the nervous system. [Name the disease.]
75. Diseases of the eyes and their annexa. [Name the disease.]
76. Diseases of the ears. [Name the disease.]

(III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.)

77. Pericarditis. [Acute or chronic; rheumatic (47), etc.]
78. Acute endocarditis. [Cause?]
79. Organic diseases of the heart: [Name the disease.]
 - Chronic valvular disease, [Name the disease.]
 - Aortic insufficiency.
 - Chronic endocarditis.
 - Fatty degeneration of heart, etc.
80. Angina pectoris.
81. Diseases of the arteries, atheroma, aneurysm, etc.
82. Embolism and thrombosis. [State organ. Puerperal (139)?]
83. Diseases of the veins (varices, hæmorrhoids, phlebitis, etc.).
84. Diseases of the lymphatic system (lymphangitis, etc.). [Cause? Puerperal?]
85. Hæmorrhage; other diseases of the circulatory system. [Cause? Pulmonary hæmorrhage from Tuberculosis of lungs (28)? Puerperal?]

(IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.)

86. Diseases of the nasal fossæ. [Name disease.]
87. Diseases of the larynx. [Name disease. Diphtheritic?]
88. Diseases of the thyroid body. [Name disease.]
89. Acute bronchitis. } [Always state as acute
90. Chronic bronchitis. } or chronic.]
91. Bronchopneumonia. [If secondary, give primary cause.]
92. Pneumonia. [If lobar, report as Lobar pneumonia.]
93. Pleurisy. [If tuberculous, so report (28).]
94. Pulmonary congestion, pulmonary apoplexy. [Cause?]
95. Gangrene of the lung.
96. Asthma. [Tuberculosis?]
97. Pulmonary emphysema.
98. Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted). [Such indefinite returns as "Lung trouble," "Pulmonary hæmorrhage," etc., compiled here, vitiate statistics. Tuberculosis of lungs (28): Name the disease.]

¹"Cancer and other malignant tumors." Preferably reported as Carcinoma of —, Sarcoma of —, Epithelioma of —, etc., stating the exact nature of the neoplasm and the organ or part of the body first affected.

INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH—Continued.

(V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>99. Diseases of the mouth and annexa. [Name disease.]</p> <p>100. Diseases of the pharynx. [Name disease. Diphtheritic?]</p> <p>101. Diseases of the oesophagus. [Name disease.]</p> <p>102. Ulcer of the stomach.</p> <p>103. Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted). [Name disease. Avoid such indefinite terms as "Stomach trouble," "Dyspepsia," "Indigestion," "Gastritis," etc., when used vaguely.]</p> <p>104. Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years).</p> <p>105. Diarrhoea and enteritis (2 years and over).</p> <p>106. Ankylostomiasis. [Better, for the United States, Hookworm disease or Uncinariasis.]</p> <p>107. Intestinal parasites. [Name species.]</p> | <p>108. Appendicitis and typhilitis.</p> <p>109. Hernia, intestinal obstruction. [State form and whether strangulated. Include only organic intestinal obstruction.]</p> <p>110. Other diseases of the intestines. [Name disease.]</p> <p>111. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.</p> <p>112. Hydatid tumor of the liver.</p> <p>113. Cirrhosis of the liver.</p> <p>114. Biliary calculi.</p> <p>115. Other diseases of the liver. ["Liver complaint" is not a satisfactory return.]</p> <p>116. Diseases of the spleen. [Name disease.]</p> <p>117. Simple peritonitis (nonpuerperal). [Give cause.]</p> <p>118. Other diseases of the digestive system (cancer and tuberculosis excepted). [Name disease.]</p> |
|---|---|

(VI.—NONVENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>119. Acute nephritis. [State cause, especially if due to Scarlet fever, etc.]</p> <p>120. Bright's disease. [Better, Chronic Bright's disease, Chronic interstitial nephritis, Chronic parenchymatous nephritis, etc. Never report mere names of symptoms, as "Uremia," "Uremic coma," etc.]</p> <p>121. Chyluria.</p> <p>122. Other diseases of the kidneys and annexa. [Name disease.]</p> <p>123. Calculi of the urinary passages. [Name bladder, kidney.]</p> <p>124. Diseases of the bladder. [Name disease.]</p> <p>125. Diseases of the urethra, urinary abscess, etc. [Name disease. Gonorrhoeal (38)?]</p> | <p>126. Diseases of the prostate. [Name disease.]</p> <p>127. Nonvenereal diseases of the male genital organs. [Name disease.]</p> <p>128. Uterine hæmorrhage (nonpuerperal).</p> <p>129. Uterine tumor (noncancerous). [State kind.]</p> <p>130. Other diseases of the uterus. [Name disease.]</p> <p>131. Cysts and other tumors of the ovary. [State kind.]</p> <p>132. Salpingitis and other diseases of the female genital organs. [Name disease. Gonorrhoeal (38)?]</p> <p>133. Nonpuerperal diseases of the breast (cancer excepted). [Name disease.]</p> |
|--|--|

(VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE.)

NOTE.—The term *puerperal* is intended to include pregnancy, parturition, and lactation. Whenever parturition or miscarriage has occurred within one month before the death of the patient, the fact should be certified, even though childbirth may not have contributed to the fatal issue. Whenever a woman of childbearing age, especially if married, is reported to have died from a disease which might have been puerperal, the local registrar should require an explicit statement from the reporting physician as to whether the disease was or was not puerperal in character. The following diseases and symptoms are of this class:

<p><i>Abscess of the breast,</i> <i>Albuminuria,</i> <i>Cellulitis,</i> <i>Coma,</i> <i>Convulsions,</i> <i>Eclampsia,</i> <i>Embolism,</i> <i>Gastritis,</i> <i>Hæmorrhage (uterine or unqualified),</i> <i>Lymphangitis,</i> <i>Metritis,</i></p>	<p><i>Metrorrhinitis,</i> <i>Metrorrhagia,</i> <i>Pelvioperitonitis,</i> <i>Peritonitis,</i> <i>Phlegmasia alba dolens,</i> <i>Phlebitis,</i> <i>Pyæmia,</i> <i>Septicæmia,</i> <i>Sudden death,</i> <i>Tetanus,</i> <i>Thrombosis.</i></p>
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Physicians are requested always to write *Puerperal* before the above terms and others that might be puerperal in character, or to add in parentheses (*Not puerperal*), so that there may be no possibility of error in the compilation of the mortality statistics; also to respond courteously to the requests

of the local registrars for additional information when, inadvertently, the desired data are omitted. The value of such statistics can be greatly improved by cordial cooperation between the medical profession and the registration officials. If a physician will not write the true statement of puerperal character on the certificate, he may privately communicate that fact to the local or state registrar, or write the number of the International List under which the death should be compiled, e. g., "Peritonitis (137)."

134. Accidents¹ of pregnancy: [Name the condition.]
- Abortion, [Term not used in invidious sense; Criminal abortion should be so specified (184).]
- Miscarriage,
- Ectopic gestation,
- Tubal pregnancy, etc.
135. Puerperal hæmorrhage.
136. Other accidents¹ of labor: [Name the condition.]
- Cæsarean section,
- Forceps application,
- Breech presentation,
- Symphysectomy,
- Difficult labor,
- Rupture of uterus in labor, etc.
137. Puerperal septicæmia.
138. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.
139. Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, embolism, sudden death.
140. Following childbirth (not otherwise defined). [Define.]
141. Puerperal diseases of the breast.

(VIII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.)

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| <p>142. Gangrene. [State part affected, Diabetic (40), etc.]</p> <p>143. Furuncle.</p> | <p>144. Acute abscess. [Name part affected, nature, or cause.]</p> <p>145. Other diseases of the skin and annexa. [Name disease.]</p> |
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¹ In the sense of conditions or operations dependent upon pregnancy or labor, not "accidents" from external causes.

INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH—Continued.

(IX.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.)

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| <p>146. Diseases of the bones (tuberculosis excepted); [Name disease.]
 Osteoperiostitis, [Give cause.]
 Osteomyelitis,
 Necrosis, [Give cause.]
 Mastoiditis, etc. [Following Otitis media (76)?]</p> | <p>147. Diseases of the joints (tuberculosis and rheumatism excepted). [Name disease; always specify Acute articular rheumatism (47), Arthritis deformans (48), Tuberculosis of — joint (33), etc., when cause is known.]
 148. Amputations. [Name disease or injury requiring amputation, thus permitting proper assignment elsewhere.]
 149. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion. [Name disease.]</p> |
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(X.—MALFORMATIONS.)

150. **Congenital malformations** (stillbirths not included): [Do not include **Acquired hydrocephalus** (74) or **Tuberulous hydrocephalus** (**Tuberulous meningitis**) (80) under this head.]
Congenital hydrocephalus,
Congenital malformation of heart,
Spina bifida, etc.

(XI.—EARLY INFANCY.)

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|---|--|
| <p>151. Congenital debility, icterus, and sclerema: [Give cause of <i>debility</i>.]
 Premature birth,
 Atrophy, [Give cause.]
 Marasmus, [Give cause.]
 Inanition, etc. [Give cause.]</p> | <p>152. Other causes peculiar to early infancy:
 Umbilical hæmorrhage,
 Atelectasis,
 Injury by forceps at birth, etc.
 153. Lack of care.</p> |
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(XII.—OLD AGE.)

154. **Senility**. [Name the disease causing the death of the old person.]

(XIII.—EXTERNAL CAUSES.)

NOTE.—Coroners, medical examiners, and physicians who certify to deaths from violent causes, should always clearly indicate the fundamental distinction of whether the death was due to **Accident**, **Suicide**, or **Homicide**; and then state the **Means** or **Instrument** of death. The qualification "*probably*" may be added when necessary.

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|---|---|
| <p>155. Suicide by poison. [Name poison.]
 156. Suicide by asphyxia. [Name means of death.]
 157. Suicide by hanging or strangulation. [Name means of strangulation.]
 158. Suicide by drowning.
 159. Suicide by firearms.
 160. Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments. [Name instrument.]
 161. Suicide by jumping from high places. [Name place.]
 162. Suicide by crushing. [Name means.]
 163. Other suicides. [Name means.]
 164. Poisoning by food. [Name kind of food.]
 165. Other acute poisonings. [Name poison; specify Accidental.]
 166. Conflagration. [State fully, as Jumped from window of burning dwelling, Smothered—burning of theater, Forest fire, etc.]
 167. Burns (conflagration excepted). [Includes Scalding.]
 168. Absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted):
 Asphyxia by illuminating gas (accidental),
 Inhalation of — (accidental), [Name gas.]
 Asphyria (accidental), [Name gas.]
 Suffocation (accidental), etc. [Name gas.]
 169. Accidental drowning.
 170. Traumatism by firearms. [Specify Accidental.]
 171. Traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments. [Name instrument. Specify Accidental.]</p> | <p>172. Traumatism by fall. [For example, Accidental fall from window.]
 173. Traumatism in mines and quarries:
 Fall of rock in coal mine,
 Injury by blasting, slate quarry, etc.
 174. Traumatism by machines. [Specify kind of machine, and if the Occupation is not fully given under that head, add sufficient to show the exact industrial character of the fatal injury. Thus, Crushed by passenger elevator; Struck by piece of emery wheel (knife grinder), etc.]
 175. Traumatism by other crushing:
 Railway collision,
 Struck by street car,
 Automobile accident,
 Run over by dray,
 Crushed by earth in sewer excavation, etc.
 176. Injuries by animals. [Name animal.]
 177. Starvation. [Not "inanition" from disease.]
 178. Excessive cold. [Freezing.]
 179. Effects of heat. [Sunstroke.]
 180. Lightning.
 181. Electricity (lightning excepted). [How? Occupational?]
 182. Homicide by firearms.
 183. Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments. [Name instrument.]
 184. Homicide by other means. [Name means.]
 185. Fractures (<i>cause not specified</i>). [State means of injury. The nature of the lesion is necessary for hospital statistics, but not for general mortality statistics.]
 186. Other external violence:
 Legal hanging,
 Legal electrocution,
 Accident, injury, or traumatism (unqualified). [State Means of injury.]</p> |
|---|---|

INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH—Continued.

(XIV.—ILL DEFINED DISEASES.)

NOTE.—If physicians will familiarize themselves with the nature and purposes of the International List, and will cooperate with the registration authorities in giving additional information so that returns can be properly classified, the number of deaths compiled under this group will rapidly diminish, and the statistics will be more creditable to the office that compiles them and more useful to the medical profession and for sanitary purposes.

187. Ill defined organic disease:

Dropsy. [Name the disease of the heart, liver, or kidneys in which the dropsy occurred.]

Ascites, etc.

188. Sudden death. [Give cause. Puerperal?]

189. Cause of death not specified or ill defined. [It may be extremely difficult or impossible to determine definitely the cause of death in some cases, even if a post-mortem be granted. If the physician is absolutely unable to sat-

189. Cause of death not specified or ill defined—Continued.

isfy himself in this respect, it is better for him to write **Unknown** than merely to guess at the cause. It will be helpful if he can specify a little further, as **Unknown disease** (which excludes external causes), or **Unknown chronic disease** (which excludes the acute infective diseases), etc. Even the ill defined causes included under this head are at least useful to a limited degree, and are preferable to no attempt at statement. Some of the old "chronics" which well-informed physicians are coming less and less to use, are the following: *Asphyxia; Asthenia; Bilious fever; Cachexia; Catarrhal fever; Collapse; Coma; Congestion; Cyanosis; Debility; Delirium; Dentition; Dyspnea; Exhaustion; Fever; Gastric fever; HEART FAILURE; Laparotomy; Marasmus; Paralysis of the heart; Surgical shock; and Teething.* In many cases so reported the physician could state the **disease** (not mere symptom or condition) **causing death.**

LIST OF UNDESIRABLE TERMS.

As a result of the conference between the Committee on Nomenclature and Classification of Diseases appointed by the American Medical Association with committees of other national medical organizations and with medical representatives of the Army, Navy, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, and the Bureau of the Census,¹ it was agreed:

That practical suggestions be framed relative to the reporting of causes of death and of sickness by physicians, and that a list of the most **undesirable terms** frequently employed be brought to their attention with the recommendation that they be disused.

In framing the following list of undesirable terms use has been made of the London Nomenclature, the Bellevue Nomenclature, and especially of the "Suggestions to Medical Practitioners respecting Certificates of Causes of Death," issued by the Registrar-General of England and Wales, which constitutes a part of the book of "Forms for Medical Certificates of the Cause of Death" employed in that country.

UNDESIRABLE TERM.	REASON WHY UNDESIRABLE, AND SUGGESTION FOR MORE DEFINITE STATEMENT OF CAUSE OF DEATH.
(It is understood that the term criticised is in the exact form given below, without further explanation or qualification.)	
" <i>Abcess</i> ".....	May be tuberculous, gonorrhoeal, from appendicitis, etc., or relate to any part of the body. The return is worthless. State cause (in which case the fact of "abcess" may be quite unimportant) and location .
" <i>Accident</i> ," " <i>Injury</i> ," " <i>External causes</i> ," " <i>Violence</i> ." Also more specific terms, as " <i>Drowning</i> ," " <i>Gunshot</i> ," which might be either accidental, suicidal, or homicidal.	Impossible to classify satisfactorily. Always state (1) whether Accidental, Suicidal, or Homicidal ; and (2) Means of injury (e. g., Railroad accident). The lesion (e. g., Fracture of skull) may be added, but is of secondary importance for general mortality statistics.
" <i>Atrophy</i> ," " <i>Debility</i> ," " <i>Decline</i> ," " <i>Exhaustion</i> ," " <i>Inanition</i> ," " <i>Weakness</i> ," and other vague terms.	Frequently cover tuberculosis and other definite causes. Name the disease causing the condition .

¹ Mortality Statistics, 1907, p. 19.

UNDESIRABLE TERM.	REASON WHY UNDESIRABLE, AND SUGGESTION FOR MORE DEFINITE STATEMENT OF CAUSE OF DEATH.
(It is understood that the term criticised is in the exact form given below, without further explanation or qualification.)	
"Cancer," "Carcinoma," "Sarcoma," etc.	In all cases the organ or part first affected by cancer should be specified.
"Congestion," "Congestion of bowels," "Congestion of brain," "Congestion of kidneys," "Congestion of lungs," etc.	Alone, the word "congestion" is worthless, and in combination it is almost equally undesirable. If the disease amounted to inflammation, use the proper term (pneumonia, nephritis, enteritis, etc.); merely passive congestion should not be reported as a cause of death when the primary disease can be ascertained.
"Convulsions"	"It is hoped that this indefinite term will henceforth be restricted to those cases in which the true cause of that symptom can not be ascertained. At present more than 11 per cent of the total deaths of infants under 1 year old are referred to 'convulsions' merely."— <i>Registrar-General</i> . The Chicago Health Department refuses to accept this statement, and has entirely eliminated this indefinite return.
"Croup"	"Croup" is a most pernicious term from a public health point of view, is not contained in any form in the London or Bellevue Nomenclatures, and should be entirely disused. Write Diphtheria when this disease is the cause of death.
"Droopy"	"Droopy" should never be returned as the cause of death without particulars as to its probable origin, e. g., in disease of the heart, liver, kidneys, etc."— <i>Registrar-General</i> . Name the disease causing (the droopy and) death.
"Fracture," "Fracture of skull," etc.	Indefinite; the principle of classification for general mortality statistics is not the lesion but (1) the nature of the violence that produced it (Accidental, Suicidal, Homicidal), and (2) the Means of injury.
"Gastritis," "Acute indigestion"	Frequently worthless as a statement of the actual cause of death; the terms should not be loosely used to cover almost any fatal affection with irritation of stomach.
"Heart disease," "Heart trouble," even "Organic heart trouble."	Some cavil at the probable correctness of such returns, and it is better to state clearly the exact form of the cardiac affection, as Mitral regurgitation, Aortic stenosis, or even as Valvular heart disease, rather than to use the less precise language.
"Heart failure," "Cardiac weakness," "Cardiac asthenia," "Paralysis of the heart," etc.	"Heart failure" is a recognized synonym, even among the laity, for ignorance of the cause of death on the part of the physician. Such a return is forbidden by law in Connecticut; if the physician can make no more definite statement, it must be compiled among the class of ill defined diseases (not under Organic heart disease).
"Hæmorrhage," "Hæmoptysis"	Frequently mask tuberculosis or deaths from injuries (traumatic hæmorrhage), Puerperal hæmorrhage, or hæmorrhage after operation for various conditions. Name the disease causing death in the course of which the "Hæmorrhage" was an incident.
"Hydrocephalus"	"It is desirable that deaths from hydrocephalus of tuberculous origin should be definitely assigned in the certificate to Tuberculous meningitis, so as to distinguish them from deaths caused by simple inflammation or other disease of the brain or its membranes. Congenital hydrocephalus should always be returned as such."— <i>Registrar-General</i> .
"Hysterectomy"	See Operation.
"Infantile paralysis"	This term is sometimes used for paralysis of infants caused by instrumental delivery, etc. The importance of the disease in its present endemic and epidemic prevalence in the United States makes the exact and unmistakable expressions Acute anterior poliomyelitis or Infantile paralysis (acute anterior poliomyelitis) desirable.
"Inflammation"	Of what organ or part of the body? Cause?
"Laparotomy"	See Operation.
"Malignant," "Falignant disease"	Should be restricted to use as qualification for neoplasms; see Tumors.

UNDESIRABLE TERM.	REASON WHY UNDESIRABLE, AND SUGGESTION FOR MORE DEFINITE STATEMENT OF CAUSE OF DEATH.
(It is understood that the term criticised is in the exact form given below, without further explanation or qualification.)	
"Marasmus".....	This term covers a multitude of worthless returns, many of which could be made definite and useful by giving the name of the disease causing the "marasmus" or wasting. It has been dropped from the English Nomenclature since 1885 ("Marasmus, term no longer used"). The Bellevue Hospital Nomenclature also omits this term.
"Meningitis," "Cerebral meningitis," "Cerebrospinal meningitis," "Spinal meningitis."	Only two terms should ever be used to report deaths from Cerebrospinal fever, <i>synonym</i> , Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, and they should be written as above and in no other way. It matters not in the use of the latter term whether the disease be actually epidemic or not in the locality. A single sporadic case should be so reported. The first term (Cerebrospinal fever) is preferable because there is no apparent objection to its use for any number of cases. No one can intelligently classify such returns as are given in the margin. Mere terminal or symptomatic meningitis should not be entered at all as a cause of death; name the disease in which it occurred. Tuberculous meningitis should be reported as such.
"Natural causes".....	Coroners and justices of the peace may often be able to make a more definite return, although even this has value as eliminating external causes. What disease caused death?
"Operation," "Surgical operation," "Surgical shock," "Amputation," "Hysterectomy," "Laparotomy," etc.	All these are entirely indefinite and unsatisfactory—unless the surgeon desires his work to be held primarily responsible for the death; in which case, as in some certificates actually returned, he may facilitate understanding by signing his name as the cause of death! Name the disease or form of external violence (Means of death; accidental, suicidal, or homicidal!).
"Paralysis," "General paralysis," "Paresis," "General paresis," "Palsy," etc.	The vague use of these terms should be avoided, and the precise form stated, as Acute ascending paralysis, Paralysis agitans, Bulbar paralysis, etc. Write General paralysis of the insane in full, not omitting any part of the name; this is essential for satisfactory compilation of this cause. Distinguish Paraplegia and Hemiplegia; and in the latter, when a sequel of Apoplexy or Cerebral hemorrhage, report the primary cause.
"Peritonitis".....	"Whenever this condition occurs—either as a consequence of Hernia, Perforating ulcer of the stomach or bowel [Typhoid fever!], Appendicitis, or Metritis (puerperal or otherwise), or else as an extension of morbid processes from other organs [Name the disease], the fact should be mentioned in the certificate."— <i>Registrar-General</i> . Always specify Puerperal peritonitis in cases resulting from abortion, miscarriage, or labor at full term. When traumatic, report means of injury and whether accidental, suicidal, or homicidal.
"Pneumonia," "Typhoid pneumonia"...	"Pneumonia," without qualification, is indefinite; it should be clearly stated either as Bronchopneumonia or Lobar pneumonia. The terms Croupous pneumonia and Lobular pneumonia are also clear, and the London Nomenclature provides for the variety Epidemic pneumonia. "The term 'Typhoid pneumonia' should never be employed, as it may mean either Enteric fever [Typhoid fever] with pulmonary complications, on the one hand, or Pneumonia with so-called typhoid symptoms on the other."— <i>Registrar-General</i> . When occurring in the course of or following a disease, the primary cause should be reported, as Pneumonic typhoid, Plague (pneumonic form), Measles followed by bronchopneumonia, Influenza (pneumonia), etc. Do not report "Hypostatic pneumonia" or other mere terminal conditions as causes of death when the disease causing death can be ascertained.
"Ptomaine poisoning," "Autointoxication," "Toxemia," etc.	These terms are used very loosely and it is impossible to compile statistics of value unless greater precision can be obtained. "Ptomaine poisoning" should be restricted to deaths resulting from the development of putrefactive alkaloids or other poisons in food, and the food should be named, as Ptomaine poisoning (massels), etc. Such terms should not be used when merely descriptive of symptoms or conditions arising in the course of diseases, but the disease causing death should alone be named.

UNDESIRABLE TERM. (It is understood that the term criticised is in the exact form given below, without further explanation or qualification.)	REASON WHY UNDESIRABLE, AND SUGGESTION FOR MORE DEFINITE STATEMENT OF CAUSE OF DEATH.
" <i>Tuberc mesenterica</i> ," " <i>Tubes</i> "	"The use of this term [" <i>Tuberc mesenterica</i> !"] to describe tuberculous disease of the peritonæum or intestines should be discontinued, as it is frequently used to denote various other wasting diseases which are not tuberculous. Tuberculous peritonitis is the better term to employ when the condition is due to tubercle."— <i>Registrar-General</i> . Tuberc dorsalis should not be abbreviated to " <i>Tubes</i> ."
" <i>Tuberculosis</i> "	The organ or part of the body affected should always be stated, as Tuberculosis of the lungs , Tuberculosis of the spine , Tuberculous meningitis , Acute general miliary tuberculosis , etc.
" <i>Tumor</i> ," " <i>Neoplasm</i> ," " <i>New growth</i> " ..	These terms should never be used without the qualifying words Malignant , Nonmalignant , or Benign . If malignant, they belong under Cancer , and should preferably be so reported, or under the more exact terms Carcinoma , Sarcoma , etc. In all cases the organ or part affected should be specified.
" <i>Uremia</i> "	Name the disease causing death.

By systematic inquiry relative to defective statements of cause of death much improvement can be made in the quality of the statistics. Such inquiry can be made by the local registrar or by the state registrar for returns that reach the central office of the state in unsatisfactory form. In Pennsylvania, for example, returns are examined carefully and a correction card employed:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

The enclosed certificate is defective for the reason that
the diseased condition necessitating an operation should always be given.

Please correct and return immediately, together with this card, in the accompanying stamped envelope.

WILMER R. BATT, M. D.,
State Registrar.

NOTE.—The words in italics are typewritten for the individual case. Other formulas employed are "the location of the cancer is not given;" "drowning should be given as accidental, suicidal, or homicidal," etc.

It is hardly necessary to say that much discretion and tact should be exercised in asking for additional information after the physician has, presumably, filled out carefully his statement of the cause of death, and that it is unwise to be too dogmatic concerning somewhat unsettled points of professional opinion. For example, the

International List provides for the statement of "Acute nephritis" (119), but leading authorities¹ declare that the terms acute, subacute, and chronic have lost their pathological and much of their clinical meaning, and may even be actually misleading. No objection, however, can be made in regard to questions relating to the more indefinite and ill defined forms of returns. The Registrar-General of England has made such inquiries for a number of years and the class of cases dealt with chiefly is shown by the following extract from a recent report (1908):

As in previous years inquiries have been sent to medical practitioners asking for further information respecting deaths certified as due to some indefinite condition. The number of cases thus dealt with was about 5,000.

The inquiries chiefly related to certificates of peritonitis, tumors of various organs, septicæmia, pyæmia, hydrocephalus, cerebrospinal meningitis, paralysis, convulsions and eclampsia.

The additional information obtained led to the transference of many of the deaths to more definite headings.

Inquiries were also sent relating to deaths described as due to carcinoma, sarcoma, or cancer, in which no mention was made of the organ or part affected, and as a result this information was supplied in the majority of these cases.

REFERENCES ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF THE INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

The following list is not exhaustive, but contains references to perhaps the most important publications relating to the development and use of the International List in its present form.

(1) Développement et Explication des Rubriques de la Nomenclature des Causes de Décès adoptée par la Commission permanente de statistique de la ville de Paris. Par le Dr. Jacques Bertillon, chef des travaux de la statistique de la ville de Paris, membre du Conseil supérieur de statistique et du Comité consultatif d'hygiène publique de France. Paris: Imprimerie Municipale, 1890. [Extrait de l'Annuaire statistique de la ville de Paris pour l'année 1888.] This list consists of 161 titles (the subdivisions of tuberculosis, cancer, and suicide not being numbered separately) and was practically identical with the detailed lists given in (2) and (3). It was stated that the nomenclature was prepared in 1865 by a committee of distinguished physicians, and that it was revised in 1874, 1880, and finally in 1886.

(2) Trois Projets de Nomenclature des Maladies (Causes de décès—Causes d'incapacité de travail) par le Dr. Jacques Bertillon, chef de la statistique de la ville de Paris. Bulletin de l'Institut International de Statistique, tome VIII, première livraison, p. 304. (Session of Chicago, 1893.) This was the report of the *Comité de la nomenclature des professions dans le recensement et de la nomenclature des causes de décès*, reconstituted in 1891 (Vienna session) and consisting of Messrs. Blenck, Bodio, Cheysson, Cook, Körösi, Levasseur, Loua, Ogle, Sidenbladh, Vannacque, and Bertillon (*rapporteur*). It is reprinted, practically without change, in the following (3) and should be referred to for an account of the history and principles of construction of the International List.

(3) De la Nomenclature des Maladies (Causes de décès—Causes d'incapacité de travail) adoptée par le service de statistique de la ville de Paris. Par le Dr. Jacques

¹ Horst Oertel: *The Anatomic Histological Processes of Bright's Disease*, 1910.

Bertillon, chef de la statistique de la ville de Paris, etc. Paris: 1898. [Annuaire statistique, 1896.]

(4) The Bertillon Classification of Causes of Death. Recommended for the use of Registrars of Vital Statistics (after the First Revision of Paris, 1900) by the American Public Health Association and by the Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health of North America. Issued under the auspices of the American Public Health Association. Lansing: 1899. [Reprint from Appendix of Michigan Registration Report, 1898.] This was the first English translation, based on the preceding French edition of 1898, of what is now the International List. It was used to obtain suggestions for revision, many of which were printed from time to time in the current issues of the Michigan Monthly Bulletin of Vital Statistics. Three Commissions were appointed by the American Public Health Association to represent Canada, Mexico, and the United States.

(5) Zur Internationalen Nomenclatur der Todesursachen. Kritische Bemerkungen zu Dr. Bertillon's Vorschlägen. Von Dr. Josef von Körösy, Director des Budapester communalstatistischen Bureau's, Berlin: 1899.

(6) Exposé Sommaire des Observations présentées par diverses autorités statistiques à la Commission Internationale chargée de reviser la Nomenclature Internationale des Maladies (Causes de décès—Causes d'incapacité de travail). (Bertillon Classification.) Paris: 1900.

(7) Commission Internationale chargée de reviser la Nomenclature des Causes de Décès (Classification Bertillon), 18 août–21 août, 1900. Procès-verbaux. Paris: 1900.

(8) Nomenclatures des Maladies (Statistique de morbidité.—Statistique des causes de décès) arrêtées par la Commission Internationale chargée de reviser les nomenclatures nosologiques (Paris, 18–21 août 1900) pour être en usage à partir du 1er janvier 1901. Développement des rubriques.—Dictionnaire des maladies.—Tableaux indiquant comment doivent être classés les décès attribués simultanément à deux causes de mort différentes. Publiées par le Dr. Jacques Bertillon, chef des travaux statistiques de la ville de Paris. Paris: 1900. This is the first edition of the **First Revision of the International List**.

(9) Same. Montévrain: 1903. This is the second and final edition of the First Revision. It differs chiefly in the more precise indications for the assignment of joint causes of death. Perhaps a reprint from the Recueil trimestriel de statistique municipale de la ville de Paris, 3e trimestre 1902. No English edition has ever been published of this final version.

(10) The International System of Nomenclature of Diseases and Causes of Death (Bertillon Classification) as adopted by the Eighth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, Paris, August 18–21, 1900. Translated in the Bureau of the Marine-Hospital Service by Passed Asst. Surg. H. D. Geddings. [Supplement to Public Health Reports, Dec. 7, 1900.]

(11) Manual of International Classification of Causes of Death. Adopted by the United States Census Office for the compilation of mortality statistics, for use beginning with the year 1900. Prepared under the supervision of William A. King, chief statistician for vital statistics. Washington: 1902.

(12) Index of the Bertillon Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death. United States Department of Labor, 1902.

(13) Relation of Physicians to Mortality Statistics. The International Classification of Causes of Death as adopted by the United States Census Office and approved by the American Public Health Association. Washington: 1903. This pamphlet, explanatory of the International Classification and seeking to secure more definite statements of cause of death, was distributed to all physicians in the United States.

(14) The Nomenclature of Diseases and of Causes of Death, as revised and adopted in 1900 by the International Commission and published by Dr. Jacques Bertillon

(Chef des travaux statistiques de la ville de Paris), together with a Guide for Tabulation in cases where more than one cause of death is assigned. For the use of members of the medical profession, of statisticians, of registrars of death, and for general information. Published by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Australia. Melbourne: [1907].

(15) *Exposé Sommaire des Observations présentées par diverses autorités statistiques à la Commission Internationale chargée de la revision décennale de la Nomenclature Internationale des Maladies (Causes de décès—Causes d'incapacité de travail). (Bertillon Classification.) Deuxième session—1909.* Paris: 1909.

(16) *Commission Internationale chargée de la revision décennale de la Nomenclature Internationale des Maladies (Causes de décès—Causes d'incapacité de travail). (Classification Bertillon.) Deuxième session—1909. Procès-verbaux.* Paris: 1911.

(17) *Nomenclature des Maladies (Statistique de morbidité—Statistique des causes de décès) arrêtée par la Commission Internationale chargée de la revision décennale de la Nomenclature Nosologique Internationale (Nomenclature Bertillon) dans sa deuxième session, 1909.* (Paris, 1er, 2, 3 juillet 1909.) Paris: 1909. A first and a second slightly corrected impression of the *Second Revision of the International List*.

(18) *International Classification of Causes of Sickness and Death.* Revised by the International Commission at the session of Paris, July 1 to 3, 1909, for use beginning January 1, 1910, and until December 31, 1919. Washington: 1910. A translation of the French edition of the *Second Revision* for the use of American registration officials until a new edition of the Manual (the present publication) could be prepared.

(19) *Physicians' Pocket Reference to the International List of Causes of Death.* Washington: 1910. Distributed by the Bureau of the Census to all physicians and to many state and city registration offices in the United States.

(20) *Nomenclature of Diseases (Statistics of morbidity—Statistics of causes of death) agreed upon by the International Commission charged with the Decennial Revision of the International Nosological Nomenclature (Bertillon Nomenclature) in its Second Session—1909.* (Paris: July 1, 2, and 3, 1909.) Sydney: 1910. Prepared by the Bureau of Census and Statistics of the Commonwealth of Australia.

(21) *The Bellevue Hospital Nomenclature of Diseases and Conditions with Rules for the Recording and Filing of Histories.* Compiled by the Committee on Clinical Records composed of: Robert J. Carlisle, M. D.; Warren Coleman, M. D.; Thomas A. Smith, M. D.; Edmund L. Dow, M. D. Revised and made to conform to the *International Classification, 1911*. Copyright, 1911, by the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals. New York: 1911. ~~This is the first Nomenclature, in the sense of an arrangement of accepted medical terms recommended, and indeed, so far as the returns to be made by physicians under the authority of the Board are concerned, prescribed, in which the desirability of uniformity for the comparison of hospital statistics has led to the adoption of the International List as a basis.~~

(22) *Nomenclature for Causes of Physical Disability in the Navy.* By Surg. Charles N. Fiske, United States Navy. United States Naval Medical Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 2, April, 1911, page 149. Contains a valuable chart comparing the "Lists of Titles of Diseases and Causes of Death" of the International with the Army and Navy nomenclatures.

(23) *MANUAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH.* The present volume.

(24) *Manual soon to be published by the Registrar-General of England and Wales.* A typewritten copy of the Tabular List, with inclusions, of this work has been available for reference through the courtesy of Dr. T. H. C. Stevenson, Medical Superintendent of the General Register Office, in the preparation of the present publication.

DEATH OF DOCTOR FOSTER.

During the passage of the Manual through the press the death of Dr. Frank P. Foster, on August 13, 1911, was announced. Doctor Foster was for over thirty years the editor of the *New York Medical Journal* and was recognized as the dean of the medical editors of this country. His *Encyclopædic Medical Dictionary* and other standard works of medical reference are lasting memorials of his broad scholarship. As chairman of the Committee on Nomenclature and Classification of Diseases of the American Medical Association, Doctor Foster took an active part in all the work preliminary to the Second Decennial Revision of the International List and was a member of the special Census Commission appointed under authority of an act of Congress to represent the United States. He personally examined the manuscript of the Tabular List of this Manual and on page 15 may be found the report of the Committee on Nomenclature to the American Medical Association at Los Angeles, 1911, the last of several prepared by him on this subject.

As stated in an appreciative editorial in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, "Doctor Foster was a moral and intellectual force in medical literature. He took an active interest in all that related to medicine, and his influence was always in the right direction. His friends count it a privilege to recall his fine character, his charitable judgment, his facile pen, and his ever-ready assistance so freely given from his great store of knowledge."

TABULAR LIST.

SHOWING TERMS INCLUDED UNDER EACH TITLE OF THE
DETAILED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH
(SECOND DECENNIAL REVISION BY THE INTERNATIONAL
COMMISSION, PARIS, JULY 1 TO 3, 1909).

WITH ADDITIONAL TERMS DESIGNATING CAUSES OF DEATH
FROM THE NOMENCLATURE OF DISEASES OF THE ROYAL
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON (FOURTH EDITION),
FROM THE BELLEVUE HOSPITAL NOMENCLATURE OF
DISEASES AND CONDITIONS, AND FROM TRANSCRIPTS OF
CERTIFICATES OF DEATH RETURNED TO THE BUREAU
OF THE CENSUS.

EXPLANATORY.

The terms included in the following Tabular List are chiefly those that are reported as causes of death. Many terms, as, for example, the names of certain affections of the eye, ear, skin, trivial injuries, etc., that occur in the International List of Diseases as employed for hospital or general morbidity statistics, are omitted. The present publication is intended for use solely in connection with the compilation of mortality statistics. It is not intended to be a complete *nomenclature* of diseases and pathological conditions, but it contains all the important terms likely to be employed as denoting causes of death that are given in the last editions of the Nomenclatures of the Royal College of Physicians of London and of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals of New York. It also contains many additional terms, some of them indefinite and incapable of satisfactory assignment, that occur upon certificates of death and hence must be provided for in the scheme of statistical tabulation. It is hoped that by cooperation of the medical profession many of these terms may pass into disuse, and that as a result the accuracy of the mortality statistics will be improved.

CONFIDENTIAL

[illegible]

TABULAR LIST

SHOWING TERMS INCLUDED UNDER EACH TITLE OF THE DETAILED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH (SECOND DECENNIAL REVISION, PARIS, JULY 1 TO 3, 1909).

I.—GENERAL DISEASES.

1. Typhoid fever.

This title includes:

Abdominal fever
 typhoid
 typhus
Abortive typhoid
Ambulant typhoid
Cerebral typhoid
 typhus
Continued fever
Enteric fever
Enterica
Gastroenteric fever
Hæmorrhagic typhoid fever
Ileotyphus
Intermittent typhoid fever
Malignant typhoid fever
Mountain fever
Paratyphoid fever

Paratyphus
Posttyphoid abscess
Rheumatic typhoid fever
Typhobilious fever
Typhoenteritis
Typhogastric fever
Typhoid fever
 malaria
 meningitis
 stupor
 ulcer
Typhomalaria
Typhomalarial fever
Typhoperitonitis
Typhus (unqualified)¹
 abdominalis

Frequent complications: Pneumonia.—Pulmonary congestion.—Intestinal perforation.—Peritonitis.—Hæmorrhage.—Sloughing.—Albuminuria.—Phlebitis.—Thrombosis.—Cholecystitis.

2. Typhus fever.

This title includes:

Exanthematic typhus
Petechial fever

Petechial typhus
Typhus fever¹

This title does not include: Abdominal typhus (1).

3. Relapsing fever.

This title includes:

Famine fever
Febris melitensis
Malta fever²
Mediterranean fever²

Recurrent fever
 typhus³
Relapsing fever
 (spirillum) fever

Frequent complications: Hæmorrhages.—Abscess.—Furuncles.—Parotiditis.—Sloughing.

¹ The majority of deaths returned in the United States from "typhus" or "typhus fever" are in reality from typhoid fever. Deaths properly chargeable to International title No. 2 are so extremely rare in this country that the Bureau of the Census invariably makes an effort to identify each as a case of true exanthematic typhus. If no additional information can be obtained, "typhus" is compiled under (1) and "typhus fever" under (2).

² Malta fever should preferably be given as a subdivision of (19). Any deaths reported from this cause will be noted on the total for (3), which is numerically unimportant.

³ Verify; if typhoid fever, compile under (1), and if typhus fever, under (2).

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

4. Malaria.

This title includes:

Estivoautumnal fever
 malaria
 Ague
 Bilious intermittent fever
 remittent fever
 Blackwater fever
 Chagres fever
 Chill (in malarial regions)
 Chills and fever
 Congestive malaria
 malarial fever
 remittent fever
 Dumb ague
 Estivoautumnal fever
 Fever and ague
 chills
 Gastric remittent fever
 Gastromalarial fever
 Hæmoglobinuria fever (malaria)
 Hæmorrhagic malaria
 Impaludism (unqualified)
 Intermittent fever
 Malaria
 of liver
 of spleen
 Malarial anæmia
 cachexia
 congestion
 of brain
 diarrhoea
 disease
 dropsy
 fever
 hæmaturia

Malarial hæmoglobinuria

Hepatitis
 infection
 neuralgia
 pneumonia
 poisoning
 spleen
 toxæmia

Malignant tertian
 Maremmatic fever

Marsh anæmia
 cachexia
 fever

Miasma

Miasmatic fever

Paludal anæmia

cachexia
 fever

Panama fever

Pernicious attack

cachexia
 chill (in malarial regions)
 fever
 intermittent fever

malaria
 Quartan fever

malaria
 Quotidian fever

malaria
 Remittent fever

malaria
 Tertian fever

malaria

5. Smallpox.

This title includes:

Black smallpox
 Confluent smallpox
 Discrete smallpox
 Hæmorrhagic smallpox
 Malignant smallpox

Petechial smallpox
 Purpuric smallpox
 Smallpox
 Variola
 Varioloid

This title does not include: Varicella (19).

Frequent complications: Meningitis.—Endocarditis.—Suppuration.—Albuminuria.—Cellulitis.—Parotiditis.—Edema glottidis.—Pneumonia.—Otitis.

6. Measles.

This title includes:

Black measles
 Hæmorrhagic measles
 Measles
 Measly eruption

Morbilli
 Morbillous eruption
 Rubella¹
 Suppressed measles

This title does not ordinarily include: Rubella (19).—Rubecular eruption (19).

Most frequent complications: Bronchitis.—Branchopneumonia, etc.—Otitis.—Mastoiditis.—Gangrenous stomatitis.

¹ When signifying measles; otherwise (19).

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

7. Scarlet fever.

This title includes:

Canker rash
Febris rubra
Nephritis following scarlet fever
Puerperal scarlatina
Scarlatina
 anginosa
 maligna
Scarlatinal (any disease or condition so qualified)

Scarlatinal albuminuria
 angina
 convulsions
 eclampsia
 nephritis
Scarlet fever
 rash

Frequent complications: Acute nephritis.—Albuminuria.—Bright's disease.—Eclampsia.—Edema of the glottis.—Hæmorrhage.—Endocarditis.—Nephritis.—Pericarditis.—Paralysis.—Diphtheria.—Convulsions.—Arthritis.—Cellulitis.—Erysipelas.—Otitis.—Mastoiditis.—Pneumonia.—Suppurative pleurisy.—Thrombosis of cerebral sinus.

8. Whooping cough.

This title includes:

Pertussis
Tussis convulsiva

Whooping cough

Frequent complications: Bronchitis.—Convulsions.—Bronchopneumonia.

9. Diphtheria and croup.

This title includes:

Acute exudative angina
Angina trachealis
Bronchial croup
Buccal diphtheria
Croup
Croupous angina
 laryngitis
 tonsillitis
Cutaneous diphtheria
Cynanche
 tonsillaris (diphtheritic)
Diphtheria
 of bronchi
 conjunctiva
 fauces
 larynx
 mouth
 nose
 oesophagus
 palate
 pharynx
 skin
 tonsil
 trachea
 vulva
 wound
Diphtheritic anemia
 angina
 bronchopneumonia
 conjunctivitis
 croup
 laryngitis
 neuritis
 ophthalmia
 paralysis
 tonsillitis

Exudative angina
Fibrinous laryngitis
Gangrenous angina (diphtheritic)
 diphtheria
 sore throat
 tonsillitis
Infectious angina
 croup
Inflammatory croup
Laryngeal croup
Malignant angina
 cynanche
 diphtheria
 laryngitis
 pharyngitis
 sore throat
 tonsillitis
Membranous angina
 bronchitis
 croup
 laryngitis
 pharyngitis
 tonsillitis
 tracheitis
Nasal diphtheria
Postdiphtheritic nephritis
 neuritis
Pseudodiphtheria
Pseudomembranous angina
 bronchitis
 croup
 laryngitis
 tonsillitis
Putrid sore throat
Ulcerated sore throat

This title does not include: Stridulous croup (87).—Spasmodic croup (87).—False croup (87).
Frequent complications: Pneumonia.—Albuminuria.—Paralysis.—Acute nephritis.—Edema of glottis.—Cellulitis.

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

10. Infuenza.*This title includes:*

Bronchial infuenza
 Bronchitis due to grippe
 Bronchopneumonia due to grippe
 Catarrhal infuenza
 Epidemic catarrh
 Epizootic
 Gastric infuenza

Grippe
 Infuenza followed by pneumonia
 Influenzal pneumonia
 La grippe
 Meningeal grippe
 Pneumonia due to grippe

Frequent complications: Otitis.—Meningitis.**11. Miliary fever.***This title includes:*

Miliary fever
 Sweating fever

Sweating sickness

Frequent complications: Anæmia.—Convulsions.—Hæmorrhages.—Pneumonia.—Enteritis.**12. Asiatic cholera.***This title includes:*

Asiatic cholera
 Cholera (where Asiatic cholera is prevalent)

Epidemic cholera (where Asiatic cholera is prevalent)

13. Cholera nostras.*This title includes:*

Acute cholera¹
 Bilious cholera¹
 Cholera (except where Asiatic cholera is prevalent)¹
 gravis¹
 morbus¹
 nostras¹
 Choleraic diarrhoea (2y+)

Choleraic diarrhoea (2y+)
 enteritis (2y+)
 Cholera
 English cholera
 Malignant cholera morbus¹
 Spasmodic cholera¹
 Sporadic cholera¹
 Winter cholera¹

This title does not include: Cholera infantum (104).—Antimonial cholera (165).—Hæmial cholera (166).**14. Dysentery.***This title includes:*

Amœbic dysentery
 enteritis
 Asylum dysentery
 Bacillary dysentery
 Balantidic dysentery
 Bilious dysentery
 Bloody flux
 Catarrhal dysentery
 Chinese dysentery
 Choleraic dysentery
 Cochín-China dysentery

Dysenteric diarrhoea
 Dysentery
 Entamœbic dysentery
 Epidemic dysentery
 Gangrenous dysentery
 Hæmorrhagic dysentery
 Malarial dysentery
 Serosanguineous flux
 Sporadic dysentery
 Tropical diarrhoea
 dysentery

Frequent complication: Abscess of liver.¹ The word "Cholera" should never be used except for "Asiatic cholera."

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

15. Plague.

This title includes:

Bubonic plague
Climatic bubo
Malignant polyadenitis
Pest

Plague
(pulmonary form)
(septicæmic form)
Pneumonic plague

16. Yellow fever.

This title includes:

Black vomit
Febris flava

Hæmogastric fever
Yellow fever

17. Leprosy.

This title includes:

Anæsthetic leprosy
Elephantiasis Græcorum
Leprosy

of conjunctiva
cornea
external meatus
fauces
larynx
nerve

Leprosy of nose
œsophagus
palate
pharynx
sclerotic
skin
tongue
Nodular leprosy
Tubercular leprosy

This title does not include: Elephantiasis Arabum (145).—Morvan's disease (68).—Syringomyelia (63)

18. Erysipelas.

This title includes:

Erysipelas

after vaccination
neonatorum
of brain
eyelid
face
head
leg
lip
lymphatic vessel
meninges
orbit
scrotum
skin

Erysipelas of umbilical cord
wound
Erysipelatous fever
meningitis
phlegmon
toxæmia
Gangrenous erysipelas
Infantile erysipelas
Phlegmonous erysipelas
Saint Anthony's fire
Suppurative erysipelas
Surgical erysipelas
Traumatic erysipelas

This title does not include: Erysipelatous laryngitis (87).—Erysipelatous angina (100).—Puerperal erysipelas (137).

Frequent complications: Purulent otitis.—Meningitis.—Diffuse phlegmon.—Phlegmon and gangrene of the eyelids.—Keratitis.—Conjunctivitis.—Parotiditis.—Endocarditis.—Myocarditis.—Nephritis.—Albuminuria.—Pneumonia.

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued

19. Other epidemic diseases.

NOTE.—Should any of the diseases included under title 19 show marked prevalence, it will be necessary to provide special provisional subtitles here.

This title includes:

Acrodynia
Acute parotiditis
parotitis
Breakbone fever
Chicken pox
Dengue
fever
Epidemic
disease (not elsewhere included)
parotitis
rose rash
Epizootic stomatitis
Exanthematic fever
Filariasis
Foot and mouth disease
Framboesia
Gangosa
German measles
Glandular fever

Hæmoglobinuric fever (nonmalarial)
Mexican typhus (tabardillo)
Milk sickness (trembles)
Mumps
Pappataci fever
Parotid cynanche
Parotiditis (mumps)
Parotitis (mumps)
Rocky Mountain spotted fever
Rose rash
Roseola
Rötheln
Rubella
Rubeola (when not signifying measles)
Tabardillo (Mexican typhus)
Tick bite fever
Trembles (milk sickness)
Varicella
Yaws

This title does not include: Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis (61).

20. Purulent infection and septicæmia.

NOTE.—When a female of childbearing age (approximately 15 to 44 years) is reported to have died of "Septicæmia," or other equivalent term, and without further explanation, the certificate should be returned so that the attending physician may state whether the condition was or was not puerperal. See also page 117.

This title includes:

Absorption of pus
Aerogenes capsulatus infection
Anatomical wound
Autovaccination
Blood poisoning
Cowpox
Dissection wound
General sepsis
septicæmia
Hospital gangrene
Infected wound
Infection from vaccination
Postmortem wound
Purulent infection
Putrid fever
infection
Pyæmia
of joint
Pyæmic abscess
embolism
fever
obstruction
synovitis

Pyogenic infection
Pyohæmia
Pyosepticæmia
Sapremia
Sepsis
Septic absorption
autoinfection
cellulitis
chill
fever
infection
intoxication
mania
Septicæmia
Staphylococcus infection
Streptococæmia
Streptococcus infection
Suppurative septicæmia
Vaccinal infection
Vaccination
Vaccinia

¹ See note under (6).

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

21. Glanders.

This title includes:

Equinia
Farcy
Glanders
of lymphatic gland

Glanders of nose
skin
Malleus sepsis

22. Anthrax.

This title includes:

Anthrax
of intestine
lip
skin
stomach

Charbon
Malignant pustule
Splanic fever
Woolsorters' disease

23. Rabies.

This title includes:

Bite of mad dog
Hydrophobia

Rabies

This title does not include: Lyssophobia (68).—Sitophobia (68).

24. Tetanus.

This title includes:

Emprosthotonos
Lockjaw
Opisthotonos
Pleurosthotonos
Tetanus
neonatorum

Traumatic tetanus
Trismus
neonatorum
of newborn

This title does not include: Tetany (74).

25. Mycoses.

This title includes:

Actinomycosis
of bone
cæcum
intestine
jaw
liver
lung
mouth
Aspergilliosis
Blastomycosis
of skin
Discomycosis

Favus
Fungoid mycosis
Madura disease
foot
Mycetoma
Mycosis fungoides
of pharynx
tonsil
Parasitic cyst
Pneumomycosis
Sporotrichosis
Streptomycosis

This title does not include: Hydatid cyst or hydatid tumor: of the liver (112), or of the lung (98).—Intestinal parasites (107).—Distoma hepaticum (107).—Cysticerc (107).

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

26. Pellagra.

This title includes:

Insanity of pellagra

Pellagra

Frequent complications: Cachexia.—Dermatitis.—Diarrhoea.—Insanity.—Suicide.

27. Beriberi.

*This title includes:*Beriberi
KakkéNeuritis multiplex endemica
Panneuritis endemica

28. Tuberculosis of the lungs.

NOTE.—Deaths from tuberculosis of two or more organs should be assigned to title 28 (or 29) if the lungs are involved; otherwise to title 35.

This title includes:

Caseous bronchitis
 pneumonia
 tuberculosis
 Catarrhal tuberculosis
 Chronic phthisis
 pneumonic phthisis
 tuberculosis
 tuberculous disease
 inflammation
 pneumonia
 ulcerative tuberculosis
 Congenital tuberculosis
 Consumption
 of lung
 throat
 Fibroid phthisis
 tuberculosis
 Infantile phthisis
 tuberculosis
 Interstitial tuberculosis
 Laryngeal phthisis
 tuberculosis
 Lupus of larynx
 Phthisis
 of larynx
 lung
 pulmonalis
 Plastic bronchitis
 Pneumonic phthisis
 tuberculosis
 Pulmonary cavity
 consumption
 phthisis
 tuberculosis
 Scrofulous bronchitis
 consumption
 Septic tuberculosis
 Specific¹ bronchitis

Specific¹ laryngitis
 pneumonia
 tuberculosis
 Subacute phthisis of larynx
 tuberculosis of larynx
 Tubercle
 of larynx
 Tuberculosis
 of air passage
 bronchi
 bronchial gland
 larynx
 lung
 pleura
 throat
 trachea
 pulmonalis
 Tuberculous abscess of lung
 anemia
 asthma
 bronchitis
 bronchopneumonia
 diathesis
 disease (undefined)
 emphysema
 empyema
 hæmoptysis
 hydropneumothorax
 infection
 inflammation
 laryngitis
 marasmus
 phthisis
 pleurisy
 pneumonia
 pneumothorax
 pyæmia
 Ulcerative tuberculosis

This title does not include: Hæmoptysis (unqualified) (98).—Pulmonary hæmorrhage (98).—Bronchorrhagia (unqualified) (98).—Apical pneumonia (92).—Pulmonary anthracosis (98).*Frequent complications:* Hæmorrhage.—Pneumonia.—Pleurisy.—Diarrhoea.—Pneumothorax.¹ When "specific" means *syphilitic*, assign to (37).

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

29. Acute miliary tuberculosis.

NOTE.—See note under preceding title.

This title includes:

Acute bronchopneumonic tuberculosis
 general miliary tuberculosis
 tuberculosis
 miliary tuberculosis
 phthisis
 pneumonic phthisis
 tuberculosis
 pulmonary miliary tuberculosis
 tuberculosis
 tuberculous disease
 inflammation
 pneumonia
 ulcerative tuberculosis

Galloping consumption
 phthisis
 tuberculosis
 General miliary tuberculosis
 Malignant tuberculosis
 Miliary phthisis
 tuberculosis
 Pernicious tuberculosis
 Phthisis florida
 Quick consumption
 Tuberculosis florida
 Typhoid tuberculosis

30. Tuberculous meningitis.

This title includes:

Basilar meningitis
 Caseous meningitis
 Cerebral tuberculosis
 tuberculous meningitis
 Cerebrospinal tuberculosis
 Consumption of brain
 Granular meningitis
 Miliary meningitis
 Neoplastic meningitis
 Purulent basilar meningitis
 Specific¹ meningitis
 Tuberculosis of brain
 cerebellum
 cerebral meninges

Tuberculosis of cerebrospinal meninges
 cerebrum
 membrane of brain
 meninges
 spinal membrane
 meninges

Tuberculous encephalitis
 hydrocephalus
 inflammation of membrane
 of brain
 meningitis
 of brain
 spinal cord
 tumor of brain

This title does not include: Meningitis (unqualified), even among very young children (61).

31. Abdominal tuberculosis.

This title includes:

Abdominal consumption
 tuberculosis
 Consumption of bowel
 intestine
 Disease of mesenteric gland
 Enteric tuberculosis
 Enteromesenteric fever
 Intestinal tuberculosis
 Mesenteric disease
 fever
 tuberculosis
 Specific¹ peritonitis
 Tabes mesenterica
 Tuberculosis of abdomen
 alimentary canal
 anus
 appendix
 bowel
 digestive tract

Tuberculosis of intestine
 mesenteric gland
 omentum
 peritonæum
 rectum
 stomach

Tuberculous appendicitis
 ascites
 colitis
 diarrhoea
 dysentery
 enteritis
 gastritis
 gastroenteritis
 ileocolitis
 peritonitis
 proctitis
 ulcer of bowel
 intestine

¹ When "specific" means *sypilitic*, assign to (37).

I. GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

32. Pott's disease.

This title includes:

Abscess of spine
vertebræ
Caries of spine
vertebræ
Cerebrospinal caries
Disease of backbone
spine
vertebræ
Inflammation of spine
Lumbar abscess
Necrosis of lumbar vertebrae
spinal column
spine
Polyarthritis of spine
Pott's disease
Pressure-atrophy of spine
Psoas abscess
and lumbar abscess

Frequent complications: Cold abscess—Paraplegia.

Spinal abscess
caries
disease
tuberculosis
Spondylitis (not deformans)
Tuberculosis of spinal column
spine
vertebræ
Tuberculous abscess of vertebrae
caries of sacrum
inflammation of spine
lumbar abscess
spondylitis
Ulcer of spine
Vertebral caries
disease
necrosis
polyarthritis

33. White swellings.

This title includes:

Abscess of hip
Articular tuberculosis
Coxalgia
Coxitis
Disease of hip joint
Fungous growth of joint
tumor of knee
Hip disease
joint disease
Morbus coxarius
Pulpy degeneration of synovial membrane
Scapalgia

Suppurative hip disease
Tuberculosis of hip
joint
knee
Tuberculous abscess of knee
arthritis
coxalgia
disease of hip
inflammation of knee
swelling of joint
synovitis
White swelling
tumor

34. Tuberculosis of other organs.

This title includes:

Caseation of lymphatic gland
Caseous epididymitis
Chronic abscess
Cold abscess
Consumption of liver
Ganglionic tuberculosis
General glandular tuberculosis
Genitourinary tuberculosis
King's evil
Lupus
exedens
of conjunctiva
fauces
nose
oesophagus
palate
pharynx
vulgaris
Lymphatic tuberculosis
Ocular tuberculosis

Oseous tuberculosis
Ossifluent abscess
Osteal tuberculosis
Scrofula
Scrofulide
Scrofuloderma
Scrofulosis
Scrofulous abscess
adenitis
bubo
diathesis
lymphatiam
ulcer
Struma
Strumous abscess
adenitis
lymphangitis
ulcer
Tubercle of bone
testicle

I. GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

34. Tuberculosis of other organs—Continued.

This title includes:

Tuberculide
Tuberculosis of artery
axilla
bladder
bone
breast
bursa
chorioid
conjunctiva
cornea
Cowper's gland
ear
epididymis
eye
Fallopian tube
fauces
femur
gland
gum
heart
kidney
lip
liver
lymph gland
node
lymphatic gland
vessel
mammary gland
middle ear
mouth
muscle
nasal passage
nasopharynx
nerve
nose
oesophagus
ovary
palate
pancreas
pelvis
penis
pericardium
pharynx
prepuce
prostate
reproductive organ
scrotum
skin
spermatic cord

Tuberculosis of spinal cord
spleen
testicle
thyroid gland
thyroid gland
tongue
tonsil
ureter
urethra
uterus
uvula
vagina
vulva

Tuberculous abscess
of breast
gland
perineum
side
adenitis
cellulitis
cyst of ovary
cystitis
degeneration of pancreas
spinal cord
disease of heart
epididymitis
gangrene
hepatitis
lymphadenitis
lymphangitis
necrosis
nephritis
oophoritis
orchitis
osteitis
of femur
osteomyelitis
otitis
ovaritis
perineal abscess
pharyngitis
prostatitis
pyonephrosis
salpingitis
tonsillitis
tumor
ulcer
Universal scrofulosis

35. Disseminated tuberculosis.

NOTE.—Deaths from tuberculosis of two or more organs should be assigned to title 28 (or 29) if the lungs are involved.

This title includes:

Chronic general military tuberculosis
military tuberculosis
Diffuse tuberculosis
Disseminated tuberculosis
General tuberculosis

General tuberculous infection
Generalized tuberculosis
Multiple tuberculosis
Systemic tuberculosis
Tuberculous degeneration

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

36. Rickets.*This title includes:*

Achondroplasia
 Angular curvature of spine
 deformity of spine
 Anterior curvature of spine
 Curvature of spine
 Cyphosis
 Hypertrophic osteoarthropathy
 Kyphoscoliosis
 Kyphosis
 Lateral curvature of spine
 Lordosis

Mollities ossium
 Osteomalacia
 Posterior curvature of spine
 Pulmonary osteoarthropathy
 Rhachitic deformity of chest
 Rhachitis
 Rhachitism
 Rickets
 Scoliosis
 Softening of bone

37. Syphilis.*This title includes:*

Chancre (unqualified)
 of face
 mouth
 Condyloma of anus
 penis
 vulva
 Congenital lues
 specific pemphigus
 syphilis
 syphilitic hepatitis
 Gumma
 of brain
 Gummatous liver
 Hard chancre
 Hereditary lues
 syphilis
 Indurated chancre
 Infecting chancre
 Inherited syphilis
 Lues
 infantum
 venerea
 Morbus Gallicus
 Mucous patches
 Osteocopic pains
 Pox
 Primary lesion
 syphilis
 Pulmonary syphilis

Rupia
 Secondary lesion
 syphilis
 Snuffles
 Specific adenitis
 blood poisoning
 disease
 inanition
 iritis
 lesion
 lichen
 marasmus
 meningoencephalitis
 myelitis
 paralysis
 rhachitis
 ulcer
 Spinal syphilis
 Syphilide
 of newborn
 Syphilis (unqualified, or of any organ or
 part of the body)
 Syphilis inosentium
 neonatorum
 Syphilitic (any affection)
 Tertiary lesion
 syphilis
 Tubercular syphilide
 Venereal disease

38. Gonococcus infection.*This title includes:*

Balanitis
 Balanoposthitis
 Balanorrhagia
 Blennorrhagia
 Blennorrhagic (see Gonococcic)
 Blennorrhoea
 Bubo of soft chancre
 Chancroid
 of penis
 vulva
 Chordee
 Clap
 Conjunctivitis of newborn infant
 Gleet

Gonococcic arthritis
 bubo
 conjunctivitis
 cystitis
 disease
 endocarditis
 epididymitis
 infection
 iritis
 metritis
 metrovaginitis
 ophthalmia
 orchitis
 peritonitis
 rheumatism

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

38. Gonococcus infection—Continued

This title includes:

Gonococcic urethritis	Purulent ophthalmia of newborn infant
vaginitis	Simple chancre
vulvitis	Soft chancre
Gonococcus infection (of any organ)	of penis
Gonorrhoea	scrotum
Gonorrhoeal (see Gonococcic)	vulva
Infantile conjunctivitis	sore
Inguinal bubo	Specific rheumatism
Ophthalmia neonatorum	urethritis
Phagedenic abscess	Urethritis
bubo	Vaginitis
chancre	Venereal adenitis
ulcer	bubo
Purulent conjunctivitis	Virulent bubo
ophthalmia	

This title does not include: Chancre, or bubo: infecting or syphilitic (37).—Chancre of the mouth (37).—Scrofulous bubo (34).—Suppurating bubo (84).—Bubo of plague (15).—Bubo (unqualified) (84).—Vaginitis (132).—Vaginitis (127).

Frequent complications: Bubo.—Adenitis.—Cystitis.—Orethritis.—Arthritis.—Ophthalmia.—Epididymitis.—Salpingitis.—Endometritis.

CANCERS AND OTHER MALIGNANT TUMORS.

NOTE.—The term "Cancer," for statistical purposes, is a general one that includes all forms of malignant neoplasms.

Forms of cancer.

Adenocarcinoma	Malignant disease
Alveolar cancer	endothelioma
sarcoma	fungous tumor
Angiosarcoma	growth
Cancer	neoplasm
Cancerous new growth	new growth
tumor	perithelioma
ulcer	tumor
Carcinoma	ulcer
myxomatodes	ulceration
Carcoid	Medullary cancer
Cephaloma	fungus
Chondrosarcoma	Melanoid tumor
Colloid carcinoma	Melanosarcoma
tumor	Melanotic cancer
Columnar-celled carcinoma	Metastatic cancer
Cystosarcoma	Myeloid sarcoma
Encephaloid cancer	Myxosarcoma
carcinoma	Neoplastic tumor (malignant)
tumor	Ossifying sarcoma
Endothelioma	Osteosarcoma
Epithelioma	Papilliferous carcinoma
Fibrosarcoma	Plexiform sarcoma
Fibrosarcoma	Rose cancer
Fungus hematomas	Round-celled cancer
Giant-celled sarcoma	Sarcoma
Glandular cancer	Scirrhus carcinoma
Hæmendothelioma	Scirrhus
Heteromorphic tumor	Spheroidal-celled carcinoma
Hypernephroma	Spindle-celled carcinoma
Lymphendothelioma	Squamous-celled carcinoma
Lymphosarcoma	Superficial cancer
Malignant degeneration	Transitional-celled carcinoma

The location of the cancer, or preferably, as recommended by the Committee of the American Medical Association, the seat of origin of the cancer, if known, should always be stated so that the return may be classified properly under one of the titles 39 to 45. Nonmalignant tumors or "tumors" of uncertain character are classified under the organ or part of the body affected or under title 46.

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

39. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the buccal cavity.*This title includes:*

Cancer and other malignant tumors (see forms of cancer, p. 63) of—
 Buccal cavity
 Cheek
 Gum
 Jaw
 Lip
 Maxilla
 Mouth

Cancer, etc.—Continued.

Palate
 Salivary gland
 Soft palate
 Tongue
 Tonsil

Carcinoma linguae
 Lingual cancer
 Smokers' cancer

40. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the stomach, liver.*This title includes:*

Cancer and other malignant tumors (see forms of cancer, p. 63) of—
 Bile duct
 Cardia
 Cardiac orifice of stomach
 Gall bladder
 duct
 Liver
 Oesophagus
 Pharynx

Cancer, etc.—Continued.

Pylorus
 Stomach

Carcinoma ventriculi
 Gastric tumor
 Gastrocarcinoma
 Hepatic cancer
 Metastasis of liver
 Tumor of stomach

This title does not include: Hymenotomosis (108).**41. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the peritonæum, intestines, rectum.***This title includes:*

Cancer and other malignant tumors (see forms of cancer, p. 63) of—
 Abdominal viscera
 Anus
 Appendix
 Cæcum
 Caput coli
 Colon
 Duodenum
 Ileum
 Intestinal gland
 Intestine
 Mesentery
 Omentum

Cancer, etc.—Continued.

Peritonæum
 Rectum
 Retroperitoneal gland
 Sigmoid flexure
 Cancerous peritonitis
 Carcinoma entericum
 Lymphosarcoma of peritonæum
 Malignant internal strictures
 peritonitis
 stricture of intestine
 ulceration of intestine
 Retroperitoneal cancer

42. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the female genital organs.*This title includes:*

Cancer and other malignant tumors (see forms of cancer, p. 63) of—
 Broad ligament
 Cervix
 Fallopian tube
 Female genital organ
 Ovary
 Uterine ligament
 Uterus
 Vagina

Cancer, etc.—Continued.

Vulva
 Womb
 Cervical cancer
 Chorioepithelioma
 Decidua maligna
 Hydatid mole
 Hydatidiform mole
 Neoplasm of uterus
 Syncytoma

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

43. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the breast.

This title includes:

Cancer and other malignant tumors (see forms of cancer, p. 63) of—
Breast
Mammary gland

Cancer, etc.—Continued.
Nipple
Cancer en cuirasse
Neoplasm of breast

44. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the skin

This title includes:

Cancer and other malignant tumors (see forms of cancer, p. 63) of—
Auricle (of ear)
Chin
Connective tissue
Ear
Face
Head
Nose
Scalp
Skin

Cancer, etc.—Continued.
Umbilicus
Cancroid (unqualified)
Cervicofacial cancer
Columnar epithelioma
Epithelial tumor (location not indicated)
Epithelioma (location not indicated)
Noli me tangere
Rodent dermatitis
ulcer

This title does not include: Ecthyma (34).—Lupus (34).

45. Cancer and other malignant tumors of other organs or of organs not specified.

NOTE.—This is a residual title that includes all deaths from cancer that can not be assigned to the preceding titles, 39-44, and especially those in which the location or origin of the disease is not stated. Inquiry should be made in such cases and fuller information obtained if possible.

This title includes:

Cancer and other malignant tumors (see forms of cancer, p. 63), with location not stated, or of—
Abdomen
Accessory sinus
Adrenal
Anterior mediastinum
Antrum
Arm
Artery
Axilla
Back
Bladder
Body
Bone
Brain
Bronchi
Cervical gland
Chest
Chorioid
Conjunctiva
Cord
Cornea
Extremity
Eye
Fauces
Ganglia
Genital organ (male)
Gland
Glandular system

Cancer, etc.—Continued.
Groin
Hand
Heart
Hip
Iliac region
Inguinal gland
region
Iris
Joint
Kidney
Lacrimal apparatus
Larynx
Leg
Lower extremity
Lung
Lymph gland
node
Lymphatic gland
vessel
Mediastinal gland
Mediastinum
Membrane of brain
spinal cord
Meninges
Muscle
Nates
Neck
Nerve
Orbit

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

45. Cancer of other organs—Continued.

This title includes:

Cancer, etc.—Continued.

Pancreas
Parotid gland
Pectoral region
Pelvic viscera
Pelvis
Penis
Pericardium
Perinæum
Pleura
Posterior nares
Prepuce
Prostate
Sacrum
Scapula
Scrotum
Shoulder
Spinal cord
Spine
Spleen
Sternum
Suprarenal
Temporal region
Testicle
Thorax
Throat
Thymus gland
Thyroid gland
Trachea
Upper extremity
Ureter
Urethra

Cancer, etc.—Continued.

Vertebra
Viscera
Zygoma
Cancerous cachexia
goitre
humor
neuritis
toxæmia
Carcinomatous septicæmia
Chimney sweeps' cancer
Disseminated cancer
General carcinomatosis
sarcomatosis
Intraabdominal cancer
Lobstein's cancer
Malignant disease (undefined)
fistula
prostatitis
Miliary carcinosis
Multiple cancer
melanosarcomata
Pelvic cancer
Pulmonary cancer
Renal cancer
Retropharyngeal cancer
Rhabdomyosarcoma of kidney
Sarcocele
Sarcomatosis (unqualified)
Sarcomatous phlebitis
Thyrosarcoma

This title does not include: Cancer of œsophagus (40).—Cancer of the anus (41).—Cancer of the ovary, of the vagina, of the vulva (42).

46. Other tumors (tumors of the female genital organs excepted).

NOTE.—The term "Tumor," for statistical purposes, is a general one that includes all forms of nonmalignant neoplasms.

Forms of tumor.

Adenofibroma
Adenoma
Adenomyxoma
Angioma
Arterial angioma
Benign tumor
Blood tumor
Cartilaginous tumor
Cavernous lymphangioma
nævus
Chondroma
Cyst
Cystadenoma
Cystic hygroma
lymphangioma
tumor
Cystoma
Dermoid cyst
Enchondroma
Erectile tumor
Fatty tumor

Fibroid
tumor
Fibrolipoma
Fibroma
molluscum
Fibroplastic tumor
Fibrous tumor
Fungous tumor
Ganglionic neuroma
Glandular cyst
tumor
Glioma
Hæmangioma
Hæmatoma (nontraumatic)
Leiomyoma
Lipoma
Lymphangioma
Lymphatic nævus
Lymphatocele
Lymphoma
Mucous cyst

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

46. Other tumors, etc.—Continued.

Forms of tumor—Continued.

Myoma	Papilloma
Myxochondroma	Polypus
Myxofibroma	Retention cyst
Myxoma	Rhabdomyoma
Nævolioma	Sebaceous cyst
Neoplasm (nonmalignant or unqualified)	tumor
Neoplastic growth (nonmalignant or unqualified)	Sequestration dermoid cyst
tumor (nonmalignant or unqualified)	Serous cyst
Neurofibroma	Striped muscle tumor
Neurofibromatosis	Suppurative cystic tumor
New growth (nonmalignant or unqualified)	Teratoma
	Tumor (nonmalignant or unqualified)
	Vascular tumor

The location of the tumor should always be stated. The word "tumor" is frequently used indefinitely and may mean a malignant tumor or cancer (titles 39 to 45); inquiry should always be made on this point and a definite statement of malignancy or nonmalignancy obtained if possible. Title 46 is misleading in its wording because not only are tumors of the female genital organs (uterus, ovary) excepted, but also all other tumors that can be referred to a definite organ or part of the body (see Tumor in Index). The title is a residual one and contains only those tumors for which the location is ill defined or not stated.

This title includes:

Billroth's disease
Myomectomy
Pelvic tumor
Rupture of cyst
Tumor (see forms of tumor above), with location not stated, or of—
Abdomen
Axilla
Blood vessel
Chest

Tumor, etc.—Continued.

Connective tissue
Gland
Hip
Mediastinal gland
Mediastinum
Muscle
Neck
Thorax

This title does not include: Cancer and its synonyms (39-45).—Tumor of the stomach (40).—Stereocoral tumor (109).—Tumor of the uterus (129).—Hydatid tumor (112).—Cyst of the ovary (131).—Aneurysmal tumor (81).—Varicose tumor (83).—Polypus of the ear (76).—Polypus of the nasal fossæ, or nasopharynx (86).—Uterine polypus (129)—[and many other "tumors." See CANCER and TUMOR in Index.]

Frequent complication: Purpura.

47. Acute articular rheumatism.

This title includes:

Acute articular rheumatism
inflammatory rheumatism
rheumatic arthritis
endocarditis
fever
neuritis
rheumatism
of joint
spine
rheumatoid arthritis
Articular rheumatism
Congenital rheumatism
Febrile rheumatism
Inflammatory rheumatism
Intercostal rheumatism

Malignant rheumatism
Rheumatic arthritis
carditis
endocarditis
fever
hyperpyrexia
meningitis
myocarditis
pancarditis
pericarditis
peritonitis
pleurisy
vertigo
Rheumatism
of abdomen

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

47. Acute articular rheumatism—Continued.

This title includes:

Rheumatism of brain	Schönlein's disease
heart	Sciatic rheumatism
joint	Septic rheumatism
pericardium	Subacute rheumatic fever
peritonæum	rheumatism
stomach	Visceral rheumatism

This title does not include: Organic disease of rheumatic origin (70, etc.).—Rheumatic lritis (75).—Nodose rheumatism (48).—Blennorrhagic rheumatism (38).

48. Chronic rheumatism and gout.

This title includes:

Arthritis deformans	Heberden's disease
nodosa	nodes
Chronic articular rheumatism	Lithæmia
inflammatory rheumatism	Metastatic rheumatism
rheumatic arthritis	Neuralgic rheumatism
fever	Nodose rheumatism
neuritis	Osteoarthritis
rheumatism	Podagra
of joint	Rheumatic anæmia
spine	diathesis
rheumatoid arthritis	dropsy
Gout	gout
of bone	neuritis
joint	paralysis
Gouty diathesis	Rheumatism of spine
iritis	Rheumatoid arthritis
synovitis	Spondylitis deformans

49. Scurvy.

This title includes:

Barlow's disease	Scurvy
Infantile scurvy	of bone
Scorbatic inflammation of alveoli of teeth	gum
purpura	rickets
Scorbutus	Werlhof's disease

50. Diabetes.

This title includes:

Acetonæmia	Diabetic iritis
Acidosis (diabetic)	Glychæmia
Diabetes	Glycosuria
mellitus	Insanity of diabetes
Diabetic (any condition so qualified)	Pancreatic diabetes
coma	Pentosuria
gangrene	Saccharine diabetes

This title does not include: Diabetes insipidus (55).

Frequent complications: Pneumonia.—Carbuncle.—Gangrene.—Cerebral hæmorrhage and softening.—Tuberculosis.—Albuminuria.—Furunculosis.—Nephritis, chronic interstitial.—Diabetic coma.

51. Exophthalmic goitre.

This title includes:

Basedow's disease	Insanity of Graves's disease
Exophthalmic cachexia	Parry's disease
goitre	Stokes's disease
Graves's disease	

Frequent complications. Hypertrophy of the heart.—Endocarditis.—Cachexia.—Multiple gangrene.—Visceral hæmorrhages.—Tachycardia.

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

52. Addison's disease.

This title includes:

Addison's disease
Adrenal adenoma
 melasma
Atrophy of adrenal¹
Bronze disease
 of Addison
Brown disease
Cloudy swelling of adrenal¹
Cyst of adrenal¹
Degeneration of adrenal¹
Disease of adrenal¹

Fatty degeneration of adrenal¹
Fibrosis of adrenal¹
Hyaline degeneration of adrenal¹
Inflammation of adrenal¹
Lardaceous degeneration of adrenal¹
Necrosis of adrenal¹
New growth of adrenal (nonmalignant)¹
Suppuration of adrenal¹
Suprarenal melasma
Tuberculosis of adrenal¹
Tumor of adrenal¹

Frequent complications: Cachexia.—Ascites.

53. Leuchæmia.

This title includes:

Adenoleuchæmia
Hodgkin's disease
Infantile pseudoleuchæmia
Leuchæmia
 of spleen
Leuchæmic adenia
 adenitis
Leucocythæmia
 of liver
 lymph gland
 lymphatic gland
 spleen
Leucocythæmic liver
 retinitis
Lymphadenia
Lymphadenoma

Lymphadenoma of lymphatic gland
 spleen
Lymphadenosis
Lymphatic leuchæmia
 leucocythæmia
Lymphocythæmia
Malignant lymphadenoma
Multiple lymphadenoma
Pseudoleuchæmia
Spleno-lymphatic leuchæmia
 leucocythæmia
Spleno-medullary leuchæmia
 leucocythæmia
Spleno-myelogenous leuchæmia
 leucocythæmia

Frequent complications: Hæmorrhage.—Apoplexy.—Cachexia.—Ascites.—Pneumonia.—Anæmia.—Thrombosis.

54. Anæmia, chlorosis.

This title includes:

Addison's anæmia
Anæmia
Anæmic fever
Banti's disease
Chlorosis
Congenital anæmia
Green sickness
Griesinger's disease
Hæmoglobinæmia
Hydræmia
Hysterical chlorosis

Impoverished blood
Kala-Azar
Malignant progressive anæmia
Melanæmia
Pernicious anæmia
 of spleen
Progressive anæmia
Simple anæmia
Spanæmia
Splenic anæmia

This title does not include: Anæmia, or chlorosis; miners' or Egyptian (106).—Intertropical hyphæmia (106).

¹ Or of suprarenal, adrenal or supra-renal gland or capsule. The assignment of tuberculosis of adrenals to this title is the only exception to the inclusion of (known) tuberculosis under titles 23 to 35. Addison's disease is perhaps usually tuberculous, so that the entire title can be added to other forms of tuberculosis if desired; the minor inclusions are too few to be of any statistical importance.

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

55. Other general diseases.

This title includes:

Acidosis (nondiabetic)
 Acromegaly
 of jaw
 Adiposis
 dolorosa
 Albuminoid degeneration
 Amyloid degeneration
 disease
 Autoinfection
 Autointoxication
 Autotoxæmia
 Bleeder
 Chronic polycythæmia
 Congenital autotoxæmia (1y+)
 infection
 Corpulence
 Cutaneous hæmorrhage
 Diabetes insipidus
 Diapedesis
 Diffuse fatty degeneration
 Diuresis
 Dwarfism
 Eruptive fever
 Excessive fat
 Fatness
 Fatty degeneration
 General amyloid degeneration
 disease
 fatty degeneration
 infection
 Gigantism

Hæmochromatosis
 Hæmophilia
 neonatorum (3m+)
 Hæmorrhage of skin
 Hæmorrhagic diathesis
 Henoch's purpura
 Infantilism
 Infectious fever
 purpura
 Methæmoglobinæmia
 Negro lethargy
 Obesity
 Ochronosis
 Polycythæmia
 Ptomaine poisoning (not food poisoning)
 Purpura
 hæmorrhagica
 rheumatica
 Sleeping sickness
 Sulphæmoglobinæmia
 Toxæmia
 Toxichæmia
 Toxinfection
 Trypanosomiasis
 Uric acid diathesis
 poisoning
 Uricacidæmia
 Urichæmia
 Virulent disease (unqualified)
 Visceral steatosis
 Waxy degeneration

56. Alcoholism (acute or chronic).

This title includes:

Absinthe poisoning
 Absinthæmia
 Absinthism
 Alcohol poisoning
 Alcoholic coma
 delirium
 dementia
 gastritis
 insanity
 intoxication
 mania
 meningitis

Alcoholism

Debauchery
 Delirium tremens
 Dipsomania
 Drunkenness
 Ethylism
 Inebriety
 Intemperance
 Intoxication
 psychosis (alcoholic)
 Mania a potu
 Serous alcoholic meningitis
 Temulentia

This title does not include: Alcoholic cirrhosis (113).—General alcoholic paralysis (67).—Atheroma (81), nor any other organic disease attributed to alcoholism.—Amblyopia from intoxication (75).

57. Chronic lead poisoning.

This title includes:

Chronic lead poisoning
 Colica pictonum
 Lead cachexia
 colic
 encephalitis
 encephalopathy
 insanity
 palsy
 paralysis
 poisoning (not acute)

Molybdoparesis
 Morbus pictorum
 Painters' colic
 Plumbism
 Saturnine colic
 encephalopathy
 gout
 nephritis
 paralysis
 Saturnism

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

58. Other chronic occupation poisonings.

NOTE.—Include here mercurial, phosphorous, arsenical, or other chronic intoxications (except from lead, 57) when a special note by the certifying practitioner (or, lacking this, the occupation of the decedent) indicates very clearly that the intoxication was due to the occupation. Hence the need that a full statement of occupation should be given, including both (1) the kind of work and (2) the nature of the industry, as provided for upon the Revised United States Standard Certificate of Death. See also *Poisoning* in Index.

This title includes:

Arsenical cedema (occupational)
 Brass poisoning (occupational)
 Chronic arsenical poisoning (occupational)
 brass poisoning (occupational)
 mercurial poisoning (occupational)
 phosphorus poisoning
 poisoning (occupational)
 Fatty degeneration of liver from phosphorus poisoning
 Hydrargyrium (occupational)
 Maxillary necrosis from phosphorus
 Mercurial inflammation of gum (occupational)

Mercurial insanity (occupational)
 ptyalism (occupational)
 stomatitis (occupational)
 tremor (occupational)
 Necrosis from phosphorus
 of maxilla (from phosphorus)
 Neuritis from chemical poison (occupational)
 Phosphoric inflammation of alveoli of teeth
 gum
 necrosis of alveoli of teeth
 jawbone
 Phosphorus poisoning
 Poisoning (occupational)
 Tea poisoning (occupational)

59. Other chronic poisonings.

This title includes:

Argyria
 Arsenical neuritis
 cedema
 Bromide poisoning
 Chronic acetanilide poisoning
 antipyrine poisoning
 arsenic poisoning
 caffeine poisoning
 cannabis indica poisoning
 chloral hydrate poisoning
 coca poisoning
 cocaine poisoning
 codeine poisoning
 dionine poisoning
 ergot poisoning
 ergotism
 ether intoxication
 poisoning
 etherism
 heroine poisoning
 mercury poisoning (not occupational)
 morphine poisoning
 morphinism
 nicotine poisoning
 opium poisoning
 paraldehyde poisoning
 phenacetin poisoning
 poisoning
 silver poisoning

Chronic sulphonal poisoning
 tobacco poisoning
 toxic gastritis
 gastroenteritis
 trional poisoning
 veronal poisoning
 Cocaine habit
 Cocainism
 Coffee poisoning
 Epidemic gangrene
 Ergotism
 Hydrargyrium (not occupational)
 Insanity of haschisch
 Lathyrism
 Mercurial salivation
 stomatitis (not occupational or unqualified)
 Mercury poisoning (not occupational)
 Morphine habit
 Morphinism
 Morphinomania
 Neuritis from chemical poison (not occupational)
 Nicotine poisoning
 Nicotinism
 Opium habit
 Poisonous maize
 Tea poisoning
 Tobacco heart
 poisoning

This title does not include: Amblyopia from intoxication (75).—Uraemic poisoning (120).—Urinary intoxication (125).—Ftomaine poisoning (55).—Pellagra (26).—Beriberi (27).

II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.

60. Encephalitis.

This title includes:

Abscess of brain
 cerebellum
 cranium
 pons Varolii
 Brain fever
 Cephalitis
 Cerebral fever
 inflammation
 Cerebritis

Encephalitis
 Inflammation of brain
 Intracranial abscess
 Phrenitis
 Spurious encephalitis
 Suppuration of brain
 Suppurative encephalitis
 Traumatic encephalitis
 inflammation of brain

61. Simple meningitis.

NOTE.—This title is somewhat misleading, since it may cover deaths from Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis. An attempt is made by the Census, as indicated below, to distinguish the forms of meningitis so that this important infectious disease may be segregated; but it can not be said that the distinction is clearly drawn at present, nor will it be in future until physicians use more definite terms in their reports of causes of death.

(1) Simple meningitis.

This subtitle includes:

Abscess of meninges
 Acute periencephalitis
 Arachnitis
 Catarrhal meningitis
 Cerebral meningitis
 pachymeningitis
 Cerebrocervical meningitis
 Cervical pachymeningitis
 Chronic cerebrospinal meningitis
 Congenital meningitis
 Congestive meningitis
 Diffuse meningitis
 Encephalomeningitis
 Hydromeningitis
 Infantile meningitis
 Infection of brain
 Infectious meningitis
 Inflammation of arachnoid
 cerebral membrane
 dura mater
 membrane of brain
 spinal cord
 meninges
 pia mater
 spinal membrane
 Internal pachymeningitis
 Leptomeningitis
 Membranous meningitis
 Meningeal septichæmia
 Meningitis
 of brain

Meningitis of spinal cord
 Meningocerebritis
 Meningoencephalitis
 Meningomyelitis
 Metastatic meningitis
 Pachymeningitis
 Periencephalitis
 Pneumococcic meningitis
 Postbasal meningitis
 Posterior basal meningitis
 meningitis
 Postoperative meningitis
 Progressive meningitis
 Purulent meningitis
 Septic inflammation of membrane of brain
 meningitis
 of brain
 Serous meningitis
 Simple cerebral meningitis
 cerebrospinal meningitis
 meningitis
 Spinal fever
 meningitis
 pachymeningitis
 Subacute meningitis
 of spinal cord
 spinal meningitis
 Suppurative inflammation of membrane
 of brain
 meningitis

II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE—Continued.

61. Simple meningitis—Continued.

(2) Cerebrospinal meningitis (undefined).

This subtitle includes:

Acute cerebrospinal meningitis
Cerebrospinal arachnitis
arachnoiditis

Cerebrospinal inflammation
meningitis

(3) Cerebrospinal fever.

This subtitle includes:

Cerebrospinal fever
Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis

Meningococcic cerebrospinal meningitis
Spotted fever

This title does not include: Tuberculous meningitis (or any synonym of this term) (30).—Rheumatic meningitis (47).

62. Locomotor ataxia.

This title includes:

Arthropathy of tabes dorsalis
Ataxia
Charcot's joint disease
Degeneration of lateral and posterior columns of spinal cord
Duchenne's disease
Locomotor ataxia
Partial ataxia
Posterior sclerosis

Posterior sclerosis of spinal cord
spinal sclerosis
Posterolateral sclerosis
of spinal cord
Progressive ataxia
locomotor ataxia
Spasmodic tabes dorsalis
Spastic ataxia
Tabes dorsalis

Frequent complications: Pneumonia.—Tuberculosis.—Diarrhoea.—Cystitis.

63. Other diseases of the spinal cord.

NOTE.—Acute anterior poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) may be stated separately as a subdivision of this title in case of epidemic prevalence. Exact statistical segregation is extremely difficult owing to the numerous terms used synonymously or without careful discrimination (see Bulletin 108, Mortality Statistics, 1909, p. 24.). Inquiry should be made in regard to every suspicious case, and a definite statement obtained, if possible.

This title includes:

Abscess of spinal cord
Acute anterior poliomyelitis
ascending anterior poliomyelitis
myelitis
poliomyelitis
spinal paralysis
atrophic infantile paralysis
bulbar poliomyelitis
infantile paralysis
myelitis
paralysis of spinal cord
polioencephalomyelitis
poliomyelitis
progressive infantile paralysis
spinal anterior poliomyelitis
paralysis
Amyloid degeneration of muscle
spinal cord

Amyotrophia
Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
paralysis
sclerosis

Amyotrophy

Anæmia of spinal cord
Anterior poliomyelitis
Apoplexy of spinal cord
Arthropathy of syringomyelia
Ascending neuritis
paralysis
Atrophic muscular paralysis
paralysis
progressive paralysis
spinal paralysis
Atrophy of spinal cord
Brown-Séquard's paralysis
Bulbar paralysis
Cephalic poliomyelitis
Cerebrospinal sclerosis
tumor
Charcot's disease
Chronic anterior poliomyelitis
myelitis
paralysis of spinal cord
poliomyelitis
spinal muscular atrophy
paralysis

II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE—Continued.

63. Other diseases of the spinal cord—Continued.

This title includes:

Combined sclerosis of spinal cord	Myasthenia
Compression of medulla	gravis
spinal cord	Myelitis
Congenital paralysis	from pressure
Congestion of medulla	of spinal cord
spinal cord	Myelomalacia
Creeping paralysis	Myelomeningitis
Degeneration of anterior cornua of spinal cord	New growth of membrane of spinal cord
lateral column of spinal cord	(nonmalignant)
spinal cord	spinal cord (nonmalignant)
Degenerative sclerosis	Paralysis agitans
Descending lateral sclerosis	of spinal cord
Disease of bulb	Parasitic disease of spinal cord
spinal cord	Parkinson's disease
Disseminated cerebrospinal sclerosis	Polioencephalitis
myelitis	Poliomyelitis
sclerosis	Posterior lateral sclerosis
of spinal cord	poliomyelitis
Erb's disease	Primary lateral sclerosis
Essential paralysis of infancy	myopathy
Family ataxia	spastic paraplegia
Fatty degeneration of muscle	Progressive ascending anterior poliomyelitis
spinal cord	bulbar paralysis
Fibrous degeneration of muscle	multiple paralysis
Friedreich's ataxia	muscular atrophy
disease	dystrophy
General sclerosis	myelitis
Hæmatomyelia	myopathy
Hæmatomyelitis	paralysis of spinal cord
Hæmatorrhachis	peripheral paresis
Hæmorrhage of spinal cord	spinal paralysis
membrane	Pseudohypertrophic paralysis
Hereditary ataxia	of muscle
spastic paraplegia	paresis
Hyaline degeneration of muscle	Putnam's disease
Infantile hypertrophy	Removal of clot from spinal cord
paralysis	Sclerosis (unqualified)
paresis	in plaques
spinal paralysis	of spinal cord
Infectious paralysis	Secondary lateral sclerosis
Inferior nuclear paralysis	spastic paraplegia
Inflammation of spinal cord	Shaking palsy
Insular sclerosis	paralysis
Intraspinal abscess	Softening of spinal cord
tumor	Spasmodic dorsal tabes
Irritation of spinal cord	Spastic family paralysis
spine	paralysis
Labioglossal paralysis	of spinal cord
Labioglossolaryngeal paralysis	paraplegia
Labioglossopharyngeal paralysis	spinal paralysis
Landry's disease	Spinal atrophy
paralysis	degeneration
Lateral sclerosis	effusion
Lesion of spinal cord	hæmorrhage
Morvan's disease	irritation
Multiple cerebrospinal sclerosis	myelitis
paralysis	neuritis
sclerosis	paralysis
of spinal cord	sclerosis
spinal sclerosis	tumor
	Subacute myelitis

63. Other diseases of the spinal cord—Continued.

Trembling paralysis
Tumor of spinal cord
meninges
Wasting palsy
paralysis

Wet brain

- Inflammatory softening of brain
- Marasmus of brain
- Necrencephalus
- Necrotic softening of brain
- Softening of brain

Frequent complications: Hemiplegia.—Paralysis.—Pulmonary congestion.

II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE—Continued.

66. Paralysis without specified cause.

This title includes:

Ataxic paraplegia
Bilateral paralysis
Cerebral hemiplegia
 palsy
 paralysis
Congenital hemiplegia
Cortical hemiplegia
Disseminated paralysis
Facial paralysis
General paralysis¹
Generalized paralysis
Hemiplegia
 of brain
Lateral paralysis
Local paralysis
Monoplegia
Motor paralysis

Muscle tremor
Old hemiplegia
Palsy
 of brain
Paralysis
 of brain
 cranial nerve
 face
 muscle
 old age
 spinal nerve
Paraplegia
Progressive paralysis
Pseudoparalysis
Secondary paralysis
Senile paralysis
 tremor

This title does not include: Diphtheritic paralysis (9).—Atrophic muscular paralysis (63).—Pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis (63).—General paralysis of the insane (67).—Paralytic cachexia or marasmus (67).—Paralytic dementia or insanity (67).—Paralysis: agitant, or trembling (63).—Bulbar paralysis (63).—Ascending paralysis (63).—Essential paralysis of infancy (63).—Labio-glosso-laryngeal paralysis (63).—Paralysis of the soft palate (100).—Paralysis of the muscles of the eye (75).—Paralysis of the heart (189).

67. General paralysis of the insane.

This title includes:

Alcoholic paralysis
Bayles's disease
Chronic alcoholic paralysis
 periencephalitis
Dementia paralytica
Diffuse meningoencephalitis
 periencephalitis
General alcoholic paralysis
 paralysis² (insane or reported
 from asylum)
 of insane
 paresis
 tabetic paralysis

Generalized paralysis (insane)
Imbecile paralysis
Paralysis of insane
Paralytic cachexia
 dementia
 insanity
 lunacy
 marasmus
Paresis
Paretic dementia
Progressive dementia
 general paralysis

This title does not include: Disseminated paralysis (66).

¹ Not general paralysis of the insane (67). See note thereon.

² The assignment of "General paralysis," returned without qualification, to title No. 67, General paralysis of the insane, can not be followed in American returns without including many deaths that are not due to the specific disease, but merely ordinary cases of paralysis of undetermined cause (66). Hence it is the practice by the Census to differentiate such cases, so far as possible, by the distinctions given in parentheses.

II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE—Continued.

68. Other forms of mental alienation.

This title includes:

Agitated dementia
 melancholia
Alternating insanity
Anergic mental stupor
Apathetic dementia
Bell's mania
Catatonia
Chronic delirium
Circular insanity
Climacteric insanity
 melancholia
Confusional insanity
Crazy
Delirious mania
Delusional insanity
 mental stupor
Delusions of persecution
Dementia
 præcox
Developmental dementia
Exhaustive psychosis
Hallucination
Hebephrenia
Hypochondria
Hypochondriacal melancholia
Hypochondriasis
Impulsive insanity
Infective psychosis
Insanity
Involutional melancholia
Katatonia
Korsakoff's disease
 syndrome
Lunacy

Lycanthropy
Lypemania
Madness
Mania
Maniacal delirium
Manic depressive psychosis
Megalomania
Melancholia
Mental aberration
 alienation
 disease
 insufficiency
 stupor
Monomania
Nostalgia
Obsessive insanity
Organic dementia
Paranoia
Paranoid state
Postfebrile insanity
Primary dementia
Psychasthenia
Psychosis
Recurrent mania
 melancholia
Secondary dementia
Sitiophobia
Stuporous melancholia
Terminal dementia
Toxic insanity
 psychosis
Traumatic psychosis
Unsoundness of mind

This title does not include: Dementia or delirium: alcoholic (56).—Delirium tremens (56).—Delirium (189).—Uraemic delirium (120).—Apoplectic dementia (64).—Paralytic dementia (67).—Epileptic dementia (69).—Choreic dementia (72).—Senile dementia (154).—Hysteria (73).—Idiocy (74).—Cretinism (74).—Puerperal insanity (140).

69. Epilepsy.

This title includes:

Cerebral epilepsy
Climacteric epilepsy
Congenital epilepsy
Epilepsy
Epileptic coma
 convulsions
 dementia
 fit
 insanity
 mania
 psychosis

Epileptic vertigo
Falling sickness
Fit
Grand mal
Haut mal
Hysteroepilepsy
Morbus comitialis
Petit mal
Senile epilepsy
Status epilepticus

This title does not include: Epileptoid convulsions (70).—Epilepsy: symptomatic, or Jacksonian (74).

II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE—Continued.

70. Convulsions (nonpuerperal) [5 years and over].

71. Convulsions of infants [under 5 years of age].

NOTE.—These titles relate to mere symptoms of which the causes (epilepsy, nephritis, diarrhoea, etc.) should be ascertained. Assignments of the terms given below are made to titles 70 and 71 according to the age limits stated in brackets, but only when no definite term showing the cause of the "convulsions" is obtainable. When a female of childbearing age (approximately 15 to 44 years) is reported to have died from "Convulsions" or "Eclampsia," without further explanation, the certificate should be returned to the certifying physician for an explicit statement as to whether the condition was or was not puerperal. See also p. 117.

These titles include:

Convulsions
Cramps
Eclampsia
Epileptiform convulsions
Epileptoid convulsions
Infantile convulsions

Infantile spasms
Internal convulsions
Nervous spasms
Reflex convulsions
Spasms
Spasmodic convulsions

These titles do not include: Scarlatinal eclampsia (7).—Uræmic eclampsia (120).—Trismus of the newborn (24).

72. Chorea.

This title includes:

Bergeron's disease
Chorea
 insaniens
 major
 minor
Choreic dementia

Insanity of chorea
Paralytic chorea
Rheumatic chorea
Saint Vitus's dance
Spasmodic chorea
Sydenham's chorea

73. Neuralgia and neuritis.

This title includes:

Alcoholic neuritis
 polyneuritis
Anorexia nervosa
Cerebral neuralgia
Degenerative neuritis
Febrile polyneuritis
General neuritis
Hysteria
Hysterical anorexia
 asthenia
 colic
 contractures
 convulsions
 mania
 psychosis

Hysterical spasms
Inflammation of cranial nerve
 nerve
Intercostal neuralgia
Multiple neuritis
Neuralgia (of any nerve)
Neuritis (of any nerve)
Peripheral neuritis
Polyneuritis
Sciatic neuritis
Sciatica
Spasmodic hysteria
Tic douloureux
Trigeminal neuralgia

II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE—Continued.

74. Other diseases of the nervous system.

This title includes:

Acquired hydrocephalus	Diffuse sclerosis of brain
Acute hydrocephalus	Disease of brain
Amentia	cerebellum
Amnesia	nerve
Amyloid degeneration of nervous system	nervous system
Anæmia of brain	Divers' palsy
Angiospastic cedema	paralysis
Aphasia	Division of nerve
Associated nuclear paralysis	Encephalopathy (unqualified)
Ataxia of brain	Enlargement of brain
Ataxic aphasia	Erichsen's disease
Athetosis	Facial hemiatrophy
Atrophy of brain	spasm
Basilar tumor	Fatty degeneration of brain
Bends	nervous system
Boulimia	Fright
Caisson disease	Gastrointestinal neurasthenia
Catalepsy	Gatism
Cephalalgia	General ataxia
Cerebellar tumor	sclerosis of brain
Cerebral anæmia	Glioma of brain
ataxia	cerebellum
atrophy	Hardening of brain
compression (not injury at birth)	Hemicrania
convulsions	Hereditary chorea
cyst	Hernia of brain
degeneration	Hiccough
diplegia of children	Huntington's chorea
dysphagia	disease
glioma	Hydatid of brain
ischæmia	Hypertrophy of brain
lesion	Idiocy
necrosis	Imbecility
pressure (not injury at birth)	Induration of brain
sclerosis	Infantile cerebral diplegia
tumor	paralysis
Cerebrospinal toxæmia	cortical degenerativa (of brain)
toxichæmia	disease of brain
Chronic progressive chorea (Huntington's chorea)	imbecility
Cirrhosis of brain	spastic paralysis
Compression of brain (not injury at birth)	Internal hydrocephalus
Congenital imbecility	Intracranial tumor
lesion of brain	Irritation of brain
Craft neurosis	Jacksonian epilepsy
Craniectomy	Lesion of brain
Cretinism	Little's disease
Cyst of brain	Masturbation
cerebellum	Meningeal tumor
membrane of brain	Migraine
Cystic tumor of brain	Miliary sclerosis of brain
Cysticercus of brain	Necrosis of brain
Degeneration of brain	Nervous asthenia
cranial nerve	debility
nerve	disease
nervous system	exhaustion
Dementia from organic brain disease	irritation
Diffuse cerebral sclerosis	lesion
	prostration

II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE—Continued.

74. Other diseases of the nervous system—Continued.

This title includes:

Nervous shock
 Neurasthenia
 Neurectomy
 Neuroma
 Neurorrhaphy
 Neurosis
 produced by occupation
 Neurotomy
 New growth of brain (nonmalignant)
 membrane of brain (non-
 malignant)
 nerve (nonmalignant)
 Occupational neurosis
 Onanism
 Organic dementia (from organic brain dis-
 ease)
 disease of brain
 lesion of brain
 Paracentesis of cerebral ventricle
 Paralysis of diaphragm
 gastric nerve
 phrenic nerve
 pneumogastric nerve
 tongue
 Paramyoclonus multiplex
 Parasitic disease of brain
 Polioencephalitis inferior
 superior
 Pressure on brain (not injury at birth)
 Progressive atrophy of brain
 cerebral degeneration
 degeneration of brain

Pneumoma
 Psychosis due to organic brain disease
 Railroad neurosis
 Sclerosis of brain
 Section of nerve
 Senile atrophy of brain
 cerebral atrophy
 neurosis
 Singultus
 Somnambulism
 Spasm of muscle
 tongue
 Stretching of nerve
 Superior nuclear paralysis
 Symptomatic epilepsy
 Tetany
 Tic
 Traumatic epilepsy
 neurasthenia
 neurosis
 Tumor of brain
 corpora quadrigemina
 meninges
 of brain
 motor tract
 nerve
 pituitary body
 pons Varolii
 Vertigo
 Wallerian degeneration
 Writers' cramp
 neuralgia

This title does not include: Dementia, or imbecility, or gaitism: senile (154).—Epileptic dementia (69).—Syringomyelia (68).—Myxoedema (88).—Pachydermic cachexia (89).—Hydrocephalus: congenital, or unqualified (150).

75. Diseases of the eyes and their annexa.

This title includes:

Abscess of cornea
 eye
 eyelid
 lacrimal gland
 sac
 orbit
 Amaurosis
 Atrophy of optic nerve
 Blepharitis
 Blepharconjunctivitis
 Blepharoplasty
 Canthoplasty
 Cataract (all forms)
 Chorioiditis
 Conjunctivitis
 Cyst of orbit
 Dacryoadenitis
 Dacryocystitis

Disease of cornea
 eye (any part)
 orbit (except cancer)
 Ectropion
 Emphysema of orbit
 Entropion
 Evisceration of eye
 Extraction of lens
 Fistula of cornea
 nasal duct
 Foreign body in eye
 orbit
 Gangrene of cornea
 Glaucoma
 Hæmorrhage of orbit
 Inflammation of cornea
 optic nerve
 Iridectomy

II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE—Continued.

75. Diseases of the eyes and their annexa—Continued.

This title includes:

Iridochoorioiditis
Iridotomy
Iritis
Keratitis
Lacrimal abscess
Neuroretinitis
New growth of conjunctiva (nonmalignant)
cornea (nonmalignant)
eye (any part) (nonmalignant)
eyelid (nonmalignant)
lacrimal gland (nonmalignant)
optic nerve (nonmalignant)
orbit (nonmalignant)
sclerotic (nonmalignant)
Obstruction of nasal duct
Edema of conjunctiva
Ophthalmia
Optic neuritis
neuroma
Pannus
Parasitic disease of eye

Perforation of cornea
Postorbital abscess
Pseudoglioma
Pterygium
Ptosis
Pustular conjunctivitis
Retinitis
Rheumatic iritis
Scleritis
Sclerochoorioiditis
Scleroconjunctivitis
Scleritis
Sclerotomy
Staphyloma
Stenosis of nasal duct
Suppurative keratitis
Synechia
Trachoma
Tumor of eye (any part, nonmalignant or unqualified)
orbit (nonmalignant or unqualified)
Ulcer of cornea
eye

This title does not include: Diphtheritic conjunctivitis (9).—Conjunctivitis, or ophthalmia; purulent, or blepharorrhagic, or gonorrhoeal (38).—Cancer of the eye (45).—Ocular tuberculosis (34).—Exophthalmos goitre (51).

76. Diseases of the ears.

This title includes:

Abcess of auricle of ear
ear
external ear
middle ear
Caries of external meatus
labyrinth
middle ear
ossicle
petrous bone
Catarrh of ear
Disease of ear (any part)
Eustachian tube
tympanum
Eustachian salpingitis
Exostosis of ear
Foreign body in ear
Hæmatoma of ear
Inflammation of ear (any part)
tympanum
Labyrinthine suppuration
vertigo
Ménière's disease
vertigo

Myringitis
Necrosis of ear (any part)
New growth of ear (nonmalignant or unqualified)
Ossiculectomy
Ossification of auricle
Otalgia
Otic meningitis
Otitis
externa
interna
media
Otorrhœa
Parasitic disease of ear
Perforation of tympanum
Perichondritis of auricle
Phlegmonous otitis
Polypus of ear
Purulent otitis media
Septic inflammation of ear
Suppurative otitis media
Tumor of ear
Tympanitis

This title does not include: Mastoiditis (146), unless stated to result from disease of the ear.

III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

77. Pericarditis.

This title includes:

Adherent pericardium
Adhesion of pericardium
Adhesive pericarditis
Calcification of pericardium
Cardiac adhesion
Cardiopericarditis
Dilatation of pericardium
Dropsy of heart

pericardium
Effusion of pericardium
Fibrinous pericarditis
Fibrous pericarditis
Granular pericarditis
Hæmopericardium
Hæmorrhage of pericardium
Hæmorrhagic pericarditis
Hydropericarditis
Hydropericardium
Hydropneumopericarditis
Hydropneumopericardium

Inflammation of pericardium.
Mediastinopericarditis
New growth of pericardium (nonmalignant)

Paracentesis of pericardium
Parasitic disease of pericardium
Pericardial abscess
Pericarditis

with effusion

Plastic pericarditis
Pneumopericarditis
Pneumopericardium
Purulent pericarditis
Pyopericardium
Pyopneumopericardium
Septic pericarditis
Suppurative pericarditis
Tumor of pericardium
Water on heart

This title does not include: Rheumatic pericarditis (47).—Endopericarditis (78).—Pleuropericarditis (93).

78. Acute endocarditis.

NOTE.—Refer to the reporting physicians certificates on which the terms "Endocarditis" or "Myocarditis" appear without statement as to whether acute or chronic. If no further information can be had, classify deaths so returned under title 78 for ages under 60 years and under title 79 for ages of 60 years and over.

This title includes:

Acute endocarditis
interstitial myocarditis
mitral endocarditis
myocarditis
ulcerative endocarditis

Bouillaud's disease
Congenital endocarditis
Endocarditis (—60y)
Endopericarditis
Infective endocarditis
Inflammation of myocardium
Malignant endocarditis
Mycotic endocarditis

Myocarditis (—60y)
Myoendocarditis (—60y)
Myopericarditis
Periendocarditis
Purulent endocarditis
Septic endocarditis
Subacute endocarditis
Suppurative endocarditis
Toxic myocarditis
Ulcerated heart
Ulcerative endocarditis
Valvular endocarditis
Vegetative endocarditis

This title does not include: Rheumatic endocarditis, nor the other acute cardiac affections which follow during the course of a rheumatic attack (47).—Chronic endocarditis (79).

Complications: Cerebral embolism.—Pulmonary embolism.—Splenic.—Renal.—Petechnial.

III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—Continued.

79. Organic diseases of the heart.

This title includes:

Abscess of heart	Chronic myocarditis
Adenoma of heart.	rheumatic endocarditis
Amyloid degeneration of heart	ulcerative endocarditis
Aneurysm of heart	valvular endocarditis
valve of heart	heart disease
Aortic disease	Cirrhosis of heart
incompetency	Clot of heart
insufficiency	Collapse of heart
lesion	Contraction of valve of heart
obstruction	Corrigan's disease
regurgitation	Degeneration of heart
stenosis	muscle
stricture	myocardium
valvular disease of heart	Degenerative myocarditis
Apoplexy of heart	Dilatation of cardiac orifice
Arterial cardiopathy	heart
Asystole	orifice of valve of heart
of heart	ventricle
Atheroma of heart	Dilated heart
valve of heart	Disease of aortic valve
Atheromatous degeneration of heart	bicuspid valve
Atrophy of heart	cardiac valve
myocardium	cavity of heart
Blood clot of heart	heart valve
Brown atrophy of heart	mitral valve
Calcareous degeneration of heart	pulmonary valve
myocardium	tricuspid valve
Calcification of heart	Displacement of heart
Cardiac albuminuria	Effects of strain on heart
apoplexy	Endocarditis (60y+) ¹
ascites	Enlarged fatty heart
asthma	Enlargement of heart
asystole	Excessive growth of fat in heart
atheroma	Failure of compensation
cachexia	Fatty degeneration of heart
degeneration	myocardium
dilatation	heart
disease	myocarditis
dropsy	Fibroid disease of heart
hydrothorax	heart
hypertrophy	myocarditis
insufficiency	Fibrous degeneration of heart
lesion	myocardium
mitral disease	Gouty degeneration of heart
neurasthenia	Granular heart disease
neurosis	Hæmorrhage of heart
stenosis	Heart (all chronic diseases of)
stricture	clot
thrombosis	disease
Cardiectasis	strain
Cardiomalacia	Hyaline degeneration of heart
Cardiopathy	myocardium
Cardiorrhæxis	Hypertrophy of heart
Cardiosclerosis	myocardium
Cardiostenosis	Imperfect valvular action
Cardiovascular sclerosis	Incompetency of aortic valve
Carditis	mitral valve
Chronic endocarditis	tricuspid valve
interstitial myocarditis	valve of heart
mitral endocarditis	Inflammation of heart

¹See note under (78).

III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—Continued.

79. Organic diseases of the heart—Continued.

This title includes:

Insufficiency of aortic valve
 mitral valve
 tricuspid valve
 valve of heart

Interstitial myocarditis

Laceration of chordæ of heart
 valve of heart

Lesion of heart
 valve of heart

Mitral cardiac lesion
 disease
 of heart
 incompetency
 insufficiency
 lesion
 obstruction
 reflux
 regurgitation
 sclerosis
 stenosis
 stricture
 valvular disease of heart

Morbus cordis

Muscular degeneration of heart
 heart disease

Myocardial degeneration
 insufficiency

Myocarditis (60y+)¹

Myoendocarditis (60y+)¹

Necrosis of heart
 mitral valve

New growth of heart (nonmalignant)

Obstruction of valvular orifice

Obstructive disease of valve of heart

Œdema of heart

Organic cardiac disease

 lesion
 disease of heart
 heart disease
 lesion of heart

Ossification of heart

 valve
 mitral valve

Pancarditis (unqualified)

Parasitic disease of heart

Pigmentary degeneration of heart
 myocardium

Progressive myocarditis

Pulmonary insufficiency (1y+)
 regurgitation

Pulmonary stenosis

 valvular disease of heart

Pulmonic regurgitation

Regurgitant disease of valve of heart

Retraction of valve of heart

Rheumatic heart disease

 valvular disease of heart

Rupture of chordæ of heart
 heart

 valve of heart

Sclerous endocarditis

 myocarditis

Senile endocarditis

Softening of heart

Steatosis of heart

Stenosis of cardiac orifice

 heart

 orifice of valve of heart

Strain of heart

Stricture of aortic valve

 mitral valve

 valve of heart

Suppurative inflammation of heart

Thickening of mitral valve

 valve of heart

Thrombosis of heart

Thrombus of heart

Tricuspid disease

 incompetency

 insufficiency

 lesion

 regurgitation

 stricture

 valvular disease of heart

Tumor of heart

Ulceration of valve of heart

Valvular cardiac disease

 lesion

 collapse

 disease

 of heart

 incompetency

 insufficiency

 lesion

 of heart

 stenosis

 stricture

Valvulitis

Vegetation of valve of heart

Vitium cordis

This title does not include: Cardiac symptoms (indeterminate) (85).—Persistence of the foramen of Botalli (186).—Paralysis of the heart (189).

Frequent complications: Dropsy.—Bronchitis and pneumonia.—Albuminuria.—Embolism.—Thrombosis.—Nephritis, chronic parenchymatous.—Nephritis, chronic interstitial.

¹ See Note under (78).

III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—Continued.

80. Angina pectoris.

This title includes:

Angina of heart
 pectoris
Cardiac angina
 neuralgia
 spasm
Neuralgia of chest

Neuralgia of heart
 pericardium
Spasm of heart
Stenocardia
Sternalgia

81. Diseases of the arteries, atheroma, aneurysm, etc.

This title includes:

Abdominal aneurysm
Amyloid degeneration of artery
Aneurysm
 by anastomosis
 of aorta
 artery
 brain
 carotid
 lung (of pulmonary artery)
 pulmonary artery
 thorax
Aneurysmal tumor
Angiosclerosis
Annular calcification of artery
Aortic ectasis
 sclerosis
Aortitis
Arterial degeneration
 sclerosis of brain
Arteriectasis
Arterio-capillary fibrosis
Arteriofibrosis
Arteriosclerosis
 of brain
Arteriotomy
Arteriovenous aneurysm
Arteritis
 obliterans
Atheroma
 of artery
Atheromatosis
Atheromatous degeneration
 of artery
 senility
Basilar atheroma
Calcareous degeneration of artery
Calcification of artery
Cerebral arteriosclerosis
 arteriosclerosis
 endarteritis
Cirroid aneurysm
 of artery
Degeneration of aorta
 artery

Diffuse arteriosclerosis
Diffused aneurysm
Dilatation of artery
Disease of artery
 cerebral artery
 coronary artery
Dissecting aneurysm
Endarteritis
 deformans
 obliterans
 of brain
Erosion of artery
Fatty degeneration of artery
Femoral aneurysm
Fusiform aneurysm
General arteriosclerosis
 atheroma
Gull and Sutton's disease
Hardening of artery
Hodgson's disease
Hyaline degeneration of artery
Hypertrophy of artery
Infective endarteritis
 periarteritis
Intrathoracic aneurysm
Lardaceous degeneration of artery
Malignant aneurysm
Miliary aneurysm
 of brain
Obliteration of artery
Obstruction of artery
Ossification of artery
 coronary artery
Periarteritis
Rupture of aorta
 artery
 from disease
Saccular aneurysm
Sclerosis of artery
 coronary artery
Stricture of artery
Subclavian aneurysm
Varicose aneurysm
Vascular sclerosis

This title does not include: Aortic affection (79).

III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—Continued.

82. Embolism and thrombosis.*This title includes:*

Aortic thrombosis
 Basilar thrombosis
 Cardiac embolism
 Cerebral embolism
 thrombosis
 Embolic abscess
 aneurysm
 apoplexy
 gangrene
 paralysis
 pneumonia
 Embolism
 of artery
 brain
 coronary artery
 heart
 intestine
 kidney
 liver
 lung (pulmonary artery)
 mesenteric artery
 pulmonary artery
 spleen
 thigh
 Embolus
 of heart
 Fat thrombosis of heart
 Fatty embolism of heart
 Femoral embolism

Iliac thrombosis
 Obstruction of artery by clot
 Occlusion of artery by clot
 Phlegmasia alba dolens (nonpuerperal)
 Pulmonary embolism
 thrombosis
 Septic embolism
 of brain
 thrombosis
 thrombus
 Thrombosis
 of artery
 brain
 cerebral sinus
 eye
 iliac artery
 intestine
 kidney
 lateral sinus
 lung
 mesentery
 portal vein
 pulmonary artery
 spinal cord
 splenic vessel
 uterine vein
 vein
 Thrombotic softening of brain
 Thrombus of meninges

This title does not include: Embolism (puerperal) (139).**83. Diseases of the veins (varices, hæmorrhoids, phlebitis, etc.).***This title includes:*

Aneurysmal varix
 Disease of sinus of brain
 vein
 Endophlebitis
 External piles
 Hæmorrhoidal tumor
 Hæmorrhoids
 Infective phlebitis
 Inflammation of portal vein
 vein
 Infusion into vein
 Internal piles
 Ligature of vein
 Mesophlebitis
 Obliteration of vein
 Obstruction of vein
 Parasitic disease of vein
 Periphlebitis
 Phlebitis
 of cavernous sinus
 umbilicus (3m+)
 Phleboliths
 Piles
 Pneumophlebitis

Pyæmic phlebitis
 Pylephlebitis
 Pyophlebitis
 Rupture of varicose vein
 Septic phlebitis
 thrombophlebitis
 Suppurative phlebitis
 Thrombophlebitis
 Ulcerated varicose vein
 Varices
 Varicocele
 Varicose tumor
 ulcer
 vein
 Varix
 of bladder
 broad ligament
 œsophagus
 ovary
 pelvis
 pharynx
 uterine ligament
 vulva
 Venous angioma

This title does not include: Puerperal phlebitis (139).—Tumor: vascular, or erectile (46).—Angioma (46).

III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—Continued.

84. Diseases of the lymphatic system (lymphangitis, etc.).

This title includes:

Abscess of axilla
 groin
 lymph node
 lymphatic gland
 Adenitis (unqualified)
 of ganglia
 inguinal region
 neck
 Adenopathy
 Adenophlegmon
 Angioleucitis
 Atrophy of thymus gland
 Axillary adenitis
 Bubo
 Calcification of lymphatic gland
 Cervical adenitis
 Chyle cyst of mesentery
 Chylothorax
 Compression of lymphatic vessel
 Cyst arising in lymphatic space
 of lymphatic gland
 vessel
 thymus gland
 Dilatation of lymphatic vessel
 Disease of absorbent system
 gland
 lymphatic
 gland
 system
 vessel
 thymus gland
 Enlargement of gland
 thymus gland
 Erosion of lymphatic vessel
 Fatty degeneration of thymus gland
 infiltration of thymus gland
 Fibrosis of lymphatic gland
 thymus gland
 Gangrenous lymphangitis
 Hæmorrhage of lymphatic gland
 thymus gland
 Hyaline degeneration of lymphatic gland
 Hyperplasia of cervical gland
 Hypertrophy of gland
 lymphatic gland
 thymus gland
 Infectious adenitis
 Inflammation of gland
 lymphatic gland

Inflammation of lymphatic vessel
 thymus gland
 Inguinal adenitis
 lymphadenitis
 Lardaceous degeneration of lymph gland
 lymphatic
 gland
 Lymph fistula
 scrotum
 Lymphadenitis
 Lymphangiectasis
 of scrotum
 Lymphangitic abscess
 Lymphangitis
 Lymphatic abscess
 Lymphatism
 Lymphorrhœa
 Necrosis of lymphatic gland
 thymus gland
 New growth of lymphatic gland
 vessel
 thymus gland
 Nonfilarial chylocele
 chylous ascites
 Obliteration of lymphatic vessel
 Parasitic disease of lymphatic gland
 vessel
 Persistent thymus gland
 Pigmentary infiltration of lymphatic
 gland
 Polyadenitis
 Rupture of cervical gland
 lymphatic vessel (nontrau-
 matic)
 Sclerosis of gland
 Septic adenitis
 Status lymphaticus
 thymicus
 Suppurating adenitis
 bubo
 Suppuration of lymphatic gland
 vessel
 thymus gland
 Suppurative adenitis
 cervical adenitis
 cranial adenitis
 lymphadenitis
 Thymic asthma
 Tumor of thymus gland

This title does not include: Leucæmic adenitis (53).—Lymphatism [in sense of "scrofula"] (34).—Adenoma (46).—Lymphoma (46).—Lymphadenoma (53).

III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—Continued.

85. **Hæmorrhage; other diseases of the circulatory system.***This title includes:*

Adams-Stokes disease
 Angiectasis
 Angiectopia
 Arrhythmia cordis
 Bleeding
 Brachycardia
 Bradycardia
 Cardiac palpitation
 Degeneration of capillaries
 Dilatation of capillaries
 Disease of blood vessel
 capillaries
 circulatory system
 Epistaxis
 Fatty degeneration of capillaries
 Functional disease of heart
 Hæmorrhage
 of abdomen
 adrenal
 artery
 breast
 navel (3m+)
 nose
 penis
 peritonæum
 scalp (not injury at birth)
 suprarenal gland
 throat
 umbilicus (3m+)
 viscera (3m+)

Hæmorrhagic anæmia
 Heart block
 Internal hæmorrhage
 Intraabdominal hæmorrhage
 Intrapelvic hæmorrhage (male)
 Irregular action of heart
 Lardaceous degeneration of capillaries
 Ligature of artery
 vessel for hæmorrhage
 Omphalorrhagia (3m+)
 Palpitation of heart
 Paroxysmal tachycardia
 Phlebotomy
 Plugging of nares
 Popliteal hæmorrhage
 Postoperative hæmorrhage
 Rupture of blood vessel
 capillaries
 vena cava
 Secondary hæmorrhage
 Spontaneous hæmorrhage
 Stokes-Adams disease
 Stomatorrhagia
 Subcutaneous hæmorrhage
 Suprarenal hæmorrhage
 Suture of artery
 Tachycardia
 Tamponing of nasal fossa
 Teleangiectasis
 Ulcerous hæmorrhage

This title does not include: Hæmorrhage: cerebral, or cerebellar, or bulbar (64).—Meningeal hæmorrhage (64).—Pulmonary hæmorrhage (98).—Hæmoptysis (98).—Hæmatemesis (108).—Intestinal hæmorrhage (110).—Hæmaturia of warm countries (121).—Hæmaturia (unqualified) (122).—Uterine hæmorrhage (135 or 128, according to whether puerperal or nonpuerperal).—Metrorrhagia (135 or 128).—Umbilical hæmorrhage (—3m) (152).—Traumatic hæmorrhage (from 155 to 186, according to the nature of the *traumatism*); if not given (186).—Vascular nævus (150).

IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

86. **Diseases of the nasal fossæ.***This title includes:*

Abscess of nasal fossa
 septum
 nose
 Adenoid growth
 vegetations
 of nasal fossa
 Adenoids
 Atrophic rhinitis
 Caries of nose
 Catarrh of nose
 Cerebrospinal rhinorrhœa
 Cold (coryza)
 Coryza
 of newborn
 Deviation of nasal septum
 Disease of nasal fossa
 septum
 nasopharynx

Disease of nose
 Ecchondrosis of nose
 Exostosis of nose
 Fibroma of nasal fossa
 Foreign body in nose
 Hæmatoma of nasal septum
 Hypertrophic rhinitis
 Hypertrophy of nose
 pharyngeal tonsil
 Inflammation of nasopharynx
 nose
 Nasal catarrh
 growth
 polypus
 Nasopharyngeal catarrh
 fibroma
 growth
 polypus

IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM—Continued.

86. Diseases of the nasal fossae—Continued.

This title includes:

Necrosis of nose	Polypus of nose
New growth of nasopharynx (nonmalignant)	Postnasal abscess
nose (nonmalignant)	Rhinitis
Ozena	Rhinolith
Parasitic disease of nose	Rhinoplasty
Perforation of septum of nose	Rhinoscleroma
Perichondritis of nose	Suppurative inflammation of nose
Periostitis of nose	Tumor of nasal passage
Polypus of nasal fossae	nose
nasopharynx	Ulcer of nasal passage
	Vasomotor rhinitis

This title does not include: Epistaxis (85).—Syphilitic coryza (37).

87. Diseases of the larynx.

This title includes:

Abscess of larynx	Ossification of larynx
Adhesion of epiglottis	Pachydermia verrucosa
Calcification of larynx	Papilloma of larynx
Catarrh of larynx	Paralysis of glottis
throat	larynx
Catarrhal croup	Parasitic disease of larynx
laryngitis	Passive edema of larynx
Congestion of glottis	Perichondritis of larynx
Curetting of larynx	Phlegmonous laryngitis
Disease of glottis	Polypus of larynx
larynx	Postlaryngeal abscess
Epiglottiditis	Pseudocroup
Erysipelatous laryngitis	Retrolaryngeal abscess
False croup	Sclerosis of larynx
Fibrous tumor of larynx	Septic laryngitis
Fistula of larynx	pharyngolaryngitis
Gangrenous laryngitis	Spasm of glottis
Growth in larynx (nonmalignant)	larynx
Infective laryngitis	Spasmodic croup
Inflammation of larynx	laryngitis
Intubation of larynx	Stenosis of larynx
Laryngismus stridulus	Stricture of larynx
Laryngitis	Stridulous croup
Laryngotomy	laryngitis
Laryngotracheotomy	Subglottic laryngitis
Narrowing of larynx	Suppurative laryngitis
Necrosis of larynx	Suprathyroid laryngotomy
Neuralgia of larynx	Thyrectomy
Neurosis of larynx	Tumor of epiglottis
New growth of larynx (nonmalignant)	larynx
Obstruction of larynx	Ulcer of epiglottis
Obstructive laryngitis	larynx
Edema glottidis	Ulceration of epiglottis
of glottis	glottis
larynx	larynx
Edematous laryngitis	Ulcerative laryngitis

This title does not include: Tuberculous laryngitis (28).—Laryngeal tuberculosis (28).—Croup (9).—Diphtheritic laryngitis and its synonyms (9).—Foreign body in the larynx (186).

IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM—Continued.

88. Diseases of the thyroid body.

This title includes:

Abscess of thyroid gland
 Adenoma of thyroid gland
 Adenomatous goitre
 Atrophy of thyroid gland
 Bronchocele
 Cachectic pachydermia
 Colloid goitre
 Cyst of thyroid gland
 Cystic goitre
 Disease of thyroid body
 gland
 Displaced thyroid
 Enlargement of thyroid gland
 Fibrous goitre
 Gangrene of thyroid gland
 Goitre
 Hæmorrhage of thyroid gland
 Hyperthyroidism
 Hypothyroidism
 Inflammation of thyroid gland
 Injection of bronchocele
 Insanity of myxœdema

Internal goitre
 Lardaceous degeneration of thyroid body
 disease of thyroid gland
 Myxœdema
 of thyroid gland
 New growth of thyroid gland (nonmalignant)
 Pachydermic cachexia
 Parasitic disease of thyroid gland
 Parenchymatous goitre
 Pulsating goitre
 Suppuration of thyroid gland
 Thyrocele
 Thyroid tumor
 Thyroidectomy
 Thyroidism
 Thyroiditis
 Thyroigenous psychosis
 Thyrolingual cyst
 Tumor of parathyroid gland
 thyroid body
 gland

89. Acute bronchitis.

NOTE.—Deaths from bronchitis should be definitely reported as *Acute bronchitis* or as *Chronic bronchitis*, thus permitting proper assignment to this or the following title. When not so qualified, and when the registrar is unable to obtain a specific statement, deaths under 5 years of age are compiled under (89) and deaths of persons aged 5 years and over are compiled under (90).

This title includes:

Acute bronchitis
 bronchorrhœa
 capillary bronchitis
 catarrh
 of lung
 catarrhal bronchitis
 pulmonary catarrh
 purulent bronchitis
 Bronchitis (—5y)
 Bronchoalveolitis
 Capillary bronchitis
 Catarrhal bronchitis (—60y)
 tracheitis
 Cold on lung
 Congestion of bronchi
 bronchial tube
 trachea

Croupous bronchitis
 Cynanche trachealis
 Diffuse bronchitis (—5y)
 Fibrinous bronchitis
 Infantile tracheitis
 Inflammation of bronchi
 trachea
 Inflammatory bronchitis
 Plastic tracheitis
 Purulent bronchitis (—5y)
 Septic bronchitis
 Simple bronchitis
 Subacute capillary bronchitis
 Suffocating bronchitis
 Tracheal cynanche
 Tracheitis
 Tracheobronchitis

This title does not include: Bronchopneumnia (91).—Specific bronchitis, or any other synonym of tuberculosis of the lung. (See this word under title 28).—Summer bronchitis (98).

IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM—Continued.

90. Chronic bronchitis.

NOTE.—See statement under preceding title.

This title includes:

Abscess of bronchi
 Alveolar catarrh
 Asthmatic catarrh
 Bronchial catarrh
 Bronchiectasis
 Bronchitis (5y+)
 Bronchorrhoea
 Catarrh (unqualified)
 of bronchi
 bronchial tube
 lung
 respiratory organ
 on chest
 Catarrhal anæmia
 bronchitis (60y+)
 congestion
 hæmorrhage
 Chronic bronchitis
 bronchorrhoea
 capillary bronchitis
 catarrh
 of lung
 catarrhal bronchitis

Chronic pulmonary catarrh
 Cyst of bronchi
 Diffuse bronchitis (5y+)
 Dilatation of bronchi
 Disease of air tube
 bronchi
 trachea
 Fetid bronchitis
 Hypostatic bronchitis
 Moulders' bronchitis
 Nasobronchial catarrh
 Paralysis of bronchi
 Peribronchitis
 Pituitous bronchitis
 catarrh
 Pulmonary catarrh
 Purulent bronchitis (5y+)
 bronchorrhoea
 Senile bronchitis
 Subacute bronchitis
 Suffocating catarrh
 Ulcerative bronchitis

This title does not include: Tuberculous bronchitis (28).

91. Bronchopneumonia.

This title includes:

Aspiration pneumonia
 Asthmatic pneumonia
 Bronchial pneumonia
 Bronchopneumonia
 Bronchopulmonitis
 Capillary pneumonia
 Catarrhal inflammation of lung
 lung fever
 pneumonia
 Crôpous bronchopneumonia

Deglutition pneumonia
 Infantile pneumonia
 Inhalation pneumonia
 Inspiration pneumonia
 Insular pneumonia
 Lobular pneumonia
 Septic bronchopneumonia
 Typhoid bronchopneumonia
 Vesicular pneumonia

This title does not include: Capillary bronchitis (80).

92. Pneumonia.

This title includes:

Acute congestive pneumonia
 hepatization of lung
 inflammation of lung
 interstitial pneumonia
 pleuropneumonia
 pneumonia
 pneumonitis
 pulmonitis
 Adynamic pneumonia
 Alcoholic pneumonia
 pneumonitis

Apex pneumonia
 Apical pneumonia
 Asthenic pneumonia
 Bilateral lobar pneumonia
 pneumonia
 Central pneumonia
 Circumscribed pneumonia
 Congestive pneumonia
 Consolidation of lung
 Crôpous pneumonia
 Diplococcus pneumonia

IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM—Continued.

92. Pneumonia—Continued.

This title includes:

Double pleuropneumonia pneumonia
Epidemic pneumonia
Fibrinous pneumonia
Fungoid pneumonia
Gangrenous pneumonia
Hepatization of lung
Infectious pneumonia
Inflammation of chest
Inflammation of lung
Intermittent pneumonia
Latent pneumonia
Lobar pneumonia
Lung fever
Metastatic pneumonia
Migratory pneumonia
Peripneumonia
Pleuroperipneumonia
Pleuropneumonia
Pneumococchaemia

Pneumococcus infection (unqualified)
Pneumonia
Pneumonic congestion fever
Pneumonitis
Pneumopleurisy
Pneumopleuritis
Progressive pneumonia
Pulmonitis
Senile pneumonia
Septic pleuropneumonia pneumonia
Solidification of lung
Splenopneumonia
Suppurative pneumonia
Surgical pneumonia
Traumatic pneumonia
Typhoid pneumonia
Unresolved pneumonia

This title does not include: Pneumonia: caseous (28), or specific (28), or bacillary (28), or any other synonym of tuberculosis of the lungs (see title 28).—Catarrhal pneumonia (91).—Interstitial pneumonia (98).—Pulmonary congestion (94).—Hypostatic pneumonia (94).—Pneumatosis (189).
Complications: Suppurative pleurisy.—Pericarditis.

93. Pleurisy.

This title includes:

Abscess of pleura thorax
Adhesion of lung pleura
Calcification of pleura
Chylous hydrothorax
Diaphragmatic pleurisy
Disease of pleura
Double empyema hydrothorax pleuritis
Dropsey of chest
Effusion on pleura thorax
Empyema
Exudative pleurisy pleuritis
Fibrinous pleurisy
Fibrous pleurisy
Hæmopneumothorax
Hæmothorax
Hydropneumothorax
Hydrothorax
Inflammation of pleura
Intercostal fistula
Paracentesis of pleura
Parasitic disease of pleura
Plastic pleurisy
Pleural congestion

Pleural effusion fever
Pleurisy with effusion
Pleuritic adhesion effusion
Pleuritis
Pleuropericarditis
Pleurorrhœa
Pneumopyothorax
Pneumothorax
Pulmonary adhesion
Purulent pleurisy pleuritis
Pyopneumothorax
Pyothorax
Septic pleurisy
Serofibrinous pleurisy
Seropurulent pleurisy
Subacute pleurisy
Suppurative pleurisy pleuritis
Thickening of pleura
Thoracentesis
Thoracic effusion fistula
Thoracoplasty
Unresolved pleurisy
Water on chest

This title does not include: Pleurodynia (98).

IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM—Continued.

94. Pulmonary congestion, pulmonary apoplexy.

This title includes:

Active congestion of lung
Apoplexy of lung
Collapse of lung (3m+)
Congestion of lung
Droopy of lung
Engorgement of lung
Hyperæmia of lung
Hypostatic congestion
 of lung
 pneumonia
Infarction of lung
Infiltration of lung
Edema of lung
Passive congestion of lung

Passive pneumonia
Pulmonary anasarca
 apoplexy
 collapse (3m+)
 congestion
 engorgement
 hyperæmia
 infarction
 cedema
 stasis
Static pneumonia
Stiipe pneumonia
Terminal pneumonia

95. Gangrene of the lung.

This title includes:

Gangrene of lung
Mortification of lung

Pulmonary gangrene

96. Asthma.

This title includes:

Asthma
Asthmatic bronchitis
 dropsy
Bronchial asthma

Catarrhal asthma
Curschmann's disease
Infantile asthma
Spasmodic asthma

This title does not include: Cardiac asthma (79).—Suffocating catarrh (90).—Hay fever (93).

97. Pulmonary emphysema.

This title includes:

Atrophic emphysema
Congenital emphysema
Emphysema
 of lung
Hypertrophic emphysema

Interlobular emphysema
Pulmonary emphysema
Senile emphysema
Subpleural emphysema
Vesicular emphysema

This title does not include: Subcutaneous emphysema (145).

98. Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted).

This title includes:

Abscess of lung
 trachea
Alcoholic cirrhosis of lung
Anthraxosis
 of lung
Aspergillosis of lung
Atelectasis (3m+)
Atresia of lung (1y+)
Atrophy of lung
Axe-grinders' disease

Black induration of lung
Bronchopulmonary hæmorrhage
Bronchorrhagia
Brown induration of lung
Calcification of bronchi
 trachea
Calculus of lung
Chronic congestive pneumonia
 hepatization of lung
 inflammation of lung

IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM—Continued.

98. Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)—Continued.

This title includes:

Chronic interstitial inflammation of lung	Organic lesion of lung
pneumonia	Ossification of bronchi
pleuropneumonia	trachea
pneumonia	Paralysis of lung (1y+)
pneumonitis	Parasitic disease of bronchi
pulmonitis	lung
Cirrhosis of lung	trachea
Cirrhotic pneumonia	Pleurodynia
Colliers' lung	Pneumoconiosis
phthisis	Pneumonectomy
Contraction of bronchi	Pneumopathy
Cough	Pneumorrhagia
Disease of chest	Potters' asthma
lung	Pulmonary abscess
respiratory system (unqualified)	anthracosis
Exploration of lung	atresia (1y+)
Extravasation of lung (1y+)	calculus
Fibroid disease of lung	cirrhosis
induration of lung	disease
of lung	extravasation (1y+)
pneumonia	fibrosis
Fibrosis of lung	hæmorrhage
Fistula of trachea	infection
Grinders' asthma	lesion
consumption	sclerosis
phthisis	silicosis
Hæmoptysis	toxæmia
Hæmorrhage of bronchial tube	tumor
lung	Pyæmia of lung
Hay asthma	Respiratory paralysis
fever	Rupture of bronchial gland
Hernia of lung	lung
Hydatid cyst of lung	pulmonary artery
of lung	Sclerosis of lung
tumor of lung	Septicæmia of lung
Hypertrophic pneumonia	Silicosis
Imperfect inflation of lung (3m+)	Spitting of blood
Induration of lung	Stenosis of bronchi
Infection of lung	trachea
Interstitial pneumonia	Stonemasons' lung
Iron-gray induration of lung	Stricture of bronchi
Lesion of lung	trachea
Lithosis	Summer bronchitis
Metal polishers' phthisis	catarrh
Miners' asthma	Suppuration of lung
complaint	Tracheal obstruction
consumption	Tracheocele
phthisis	Tracheostenosis
Necrosis of bronchi	Tracheotomy
trachea	Tumor of lung
New growth of bronchi (nonmalignant)	pleura
lung (nonmalignant)	trachea
pleura (nonmalignant)	Ulcer of bronchi
trachea (nonmalignant)	lung
Obstruction of bronchi	trachea
Organic disease of lung	Undeveloped lung (3m+)
	Vomica of lung

This title does not include: Cancer of the lung (45).

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

99. Diseases of the mouth and annera.

This title includes:

Abcess of buccal cavity
parotid gland
salivary gland
submaxillary gland
tongue

Alveolar abcess
Alveolodental periostitis
Angioma of mouth
Aphthae (thrush)
Aphthous stomatitis
Black tongue
Buccal ulceration
Catarrhal inflammation of mouth
stomatitis

Cheiloplasty
Chronic parotiditis
Concretion of salivary gland
Cyst of lip
mouth
salivary gland
tongue

Dental caries
Disease of alveoli of teeth
gum
lip
mouth
salivary gland
teeth
tongue

Division of frenum of tongue
Enlargement of lingual tonsil
Epulis
Fissure of lip
Fistula of salivary gland
Gaseous tumor of parotid
Gingivitis
Glossitis
Hæmorrhage of gum
Infected salivary gland
Infection of parotid gland
Inflammation of gum
lip
mouth
salivary gland
tongue

Leucoplakia
Lingual abcess
hæmatoma
Macrocheilia
Macroglossia
Malignant stomatitis
Mikulicz's disease
Muguet

New growth of gum (nonmalignant)
mouth (nonmalignant)
salivary gland (nonmalignant)
tongue (nonmalignant)

Nursing sore mouth
Odontalgia
Odontoma
Oidium albicans
Parasitic disease of mouth
tongue

stomatitis
Parotid tumor
Parotiditis (not mumps)
Parotitis (not mumps)
Ptyalism
Pyorrhœa alveolaris
Ranula
Riggs's disease
Salivary calculus
fistula

Salivation
Septic parotiditis
Sore mouth
Sprue (thrush)
Staphylitis
Staphyloplasty
Staphylosrhaply
Stomatitis
Stomatomycosis
Sublingual abcess
Submaxillary abcess
Suppuration of gum
parotid gland
salivary gland

Suppurative parotiditis
Thrush
Toothache
Tumor of gum
lip
mouth
parotid gland
salivary gland
tongue

Tylosis linguae
Ulcer of gum
lip
mouth
tongue

Ulcerative stomatitis
Ulorrhagia
Uranoplasty

This title does not include: Cancer: of the lips or tongue (39).—Chancre of the mouth (37).—Noma (132).—Mumps (19).—Gangrene of the mouth (142).—Diseases of the palate (146).—Fracture of the maxilla (146).—Necrosis of the maxilla (146).—Paralysis of the soft palate (100).

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Continued.

100. Diseases of the pharynx.

This title includes:

Abscess of fauces	New growth of tonsil (nonmalignant)
pharynx	Papillary angina
throat	Paralysis of deglutition
tonsil	fauces
Amygdalitis	palate
Amygdalolith	pharynx
Angina	soft palate
Ludovici	throat
of tonsil	velum palati
Aphthous angina	Parenchymatous tonsillitis
Catarrhal angina	Perforation of pharynx
inflammation of fauces	Peritonsillar abscess
pharyngitis	ulcer
Cellulitis of pharynx	Pharyngitis
Chronic exudative angina	Pharyngotomy
Cynanche tonsillaris	Phlegmon of throat
Dilatation of pharynx	Phlegmonous angina
stricture of pharynx	pharyngitis
Disease of fauces	tonsillitis
palate	Postpharyngeal abscess
pharynx	Pultaceous angina
throat	Quinsy
Elongation of uvula	Retropharyngeal abscess
Enlargement of tonsil	gangrene
Erysipelatous angina	Rupture of tonsil
Erythematous angina	Septic disease of throat
Follicular amygdalitis	sore throat
inflammation of pharynx	Simple angina
pharyngitis	Sore throat
tonsillitis	Spasm of pharynx
Foreign body impacted in pharynx	Specific ¹ growth in throat
Gangrene of pharynx	Streptococcic angina
throat	Stricture of pharynx
Gangrenous angina	Stridulous angina
Glandular angina	Subhyoid pharyngotomy
Granular angina	Suppuration of tonsil
inflammation of pharynx	Suppurative tonsillitis
pharyngitis	Tonsillitic angina
pharynx	Tonsillitis
Herpetic angina	Tonsillopharyngeal abscess
Hypertrophy of tonsil	Tumor of pharynx
Inflammation of pharynx	throat
tonsil	tonsil
throat	uvula
Lacunar tonsillitis	Ulcer of fauces
Ludwig's angina	palate
disease	pharynx
Mortification of throat	throat
Nasopharyngeal abscess	tonsil
Neuralgia of throat	Ulcerative pharyngitis
Neurosis of pharynx	tonsillitis
New growth of fauces (nonmalignant)	Vincent's angina
pharynx (nonmalignant)	

¹ This title does not include: Angina pectoris (36).—Cardiac angina (36).—Scarsinial angina (7).—Diphtheritic paralysis (9).

¹ When "specific" means *sphilitic*, assign to (37).

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Continued.

101. Diseases of the œsophagus.

This title includes:

Abscess of œsophagus	Œsophagostomy
Dilatation of œsophagus	Œsophagotomy
Disease of œsophagus	Paralysis of œsophagus
Diverticulum of œsophagus	Perforation of œsophagus
Dysphagia	Rupture of œsophagus
Foreign body in œsophagus	Spasm of œsophagus
Inflammation of œsophagus	Spontaneous rupture of œsophagus
Necrotic œsophagitis	Stenosis of œsophagus
New growth of œsophagus (nonmalignant)	Stricture of œsophagus
Obstruction of œsophagus	Tumor of œsophagus
Œsophagismus	Ulcer of œsophagus
Œsophagitis	

This title does not include: Cancer of the œsophagus (40).—Syphilitic stricture of the œsophagus (37).

102. Ulcer of the stomach.

This title includes:

Erosion of stomach	Perforating ulcer of stomach
Gastric erosion	Round ulcer
ulcer	of stomach
ulceration	Ulcer of peptic gland
Gastroduodenal ulcer	pylorus
Gastroœsophageal ulcer	stomach
Peptic ulcer	Ulcus rotundum
Perforating gastric ulcer	ventriculi

Frequent complications: Hæmatemesis.—Perforation of the stomach.—Peritonitis.—Subphrenic abscess.

103. Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted).

This title includes:

Abscess of pyloric valve	Degeneration of stomach
stomach	Derangement of stomach
Amylaceous dyspepsia (2y+)	Dilatation of stomach
Apepsia	Disease of stomach
Atonic dyspepsia	Displacement of stomach
Atony of stomach	Dyspepsia (2y+)
Atrophy of stomach	Engorgement of stomach
Bilious gastritis	Enlargement of stomach
indigestion	Eructation
vomiting	Excessive appetite
Canker of stomach	Fermentation of stomach
Cardialgia	Fistula of stomach
Cardiospasm	Foreign body in stomach
Catarrh of stomach	Gangrene of stomach
Catarrhal dyspepsia (2y+)	Gastralgia
gastritis	Gastrectasis
gastrohepatitis	Gastrectomy
indigestion	Gastric atrophy
inflammation of stomach	catarrh
Cirrhosis of stomach	colic
Colic of stomach	convulsions
Concretion of stomach	derangement
Congenital dyspepsia (2y+)	disease
Congestion of stomach	fermentation
Contraction of pylorus	fistula
stomach	hæmorrhage
Deformity of stomach (acquired)	indigestion

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Continued.

103. Other diseases of the stomach, etc.—Continued.

This title includes:

Gastric necrosis	Necrosis of pylorus
neuralgia	Necrosis of stomach
neurasthenia	Nervous dyspepsia
toxæmia	indigestion
vertigo	Neuralgia of stomach
Gastritis	Neurotic dyspepsia
Gastrodynia	New growth of stomach (nonmalignant)
Gastroenterostomy	Obstruction of pylorus
Gastrogastrostomy	Organic disease of stomach
Gastrohepatic catarrh	lesion of stomach
inflammation	Paralysis of stomach
Gastrohepatitis	Parasitic disease of stomach
Gastromalacia	Paresis of stomach
Gastroplasty	Perforation of stomach (nontraumatic)
Gastropotosis	Pernicious vomiting (female, —15y, 45y+)
Gastrorrhagia	(male)
Gastrorrhaphy	Persistent vomiting (female, —15y, 45y+)
Gastrorrhœa	(male)
Gastrostenosis	Perversion of appetite
Gastrostomy	Phlegmonous gastritis
Gastrotomy	Pica
Glandular gastritis	Pylorectomy
Hæmatemesis	Pyloric incontinence
Hæmorrhage of stomach	Pyloroplasty
Hæmorrhagic gastritis	Pylorospasm
Heartburn	Pyrosis
Hour glass stomach	Regurgitation from stomach
Hyperæmia of stomach	Rupture of stomach
Hyperchlorhydria	Sclerosis of stomach
Hyperchylia gastrica	Sclerotic gastritis
Hyperemesis (unqualified)	Septic gastritis
Hypertrophic stenosis of pylorus	Softening of stomach
Hypertrophy of stomach	Spasm of stomach
Hypochlorhydria	Stenosis of pylorus
Indigestion	Stricture of cardia of stomach
Induration of stomach	pylorus
Inertia of stomach	stomach
Inflammation of stomach	Suppurative gastritis
Irritation of stomach	Ulcerative gastritis
Laceration of stomach (not external violence)	Uncontrollable vomiting (female, —15y, 45y+)
Lardaceous disease of stomach	(male)
Loss of appetite	Vomiting
Nausea	of blood

This title does not include: Gastroenteritis (104 or 105 according to age). Uncontrollable vomiting in cases of women between 15 and 45 years of age (134).

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

NOTE.—As the terms included under titles 104 and 105 are substantially identical, the distinction being with respect to the ages of decedents as *under* or *over* two years of age, it is unnecessary to give separate lists.

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Continued.

DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS—Continued.

104. Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years).

105. Diarrhoea and enteritis (2 years and over).

For the following terms included under the above titles, compile deaths of infants under 2 years of age under title No. 104 and deaths of persons aged 2 years and over under title No. 105:

Amylaceous dyspepsia (—2y) ¹	Epidemic diarrhoea
Athrepsia	enteritis
Bilious colic	gastroenteritis
diarrhoea	Erosion of intestine
Bloody diarrhoea	Exudative colitis
Bowel complaint	Fermental diarrhoea
Catarrh of abdomen	enteritis
bowel	Fermentation in intestine
intestine	Flagellate diarrhoea
Catarrhal colitis	Flatulent colic
diarrhoea	Follicular enteritis
dyspepsia (—2y) ¹	ileocolitis
enteritis	Gangrenous colitis
gastroduodenitis	enteritis
gastroenteritis	Gastrocolitis
ileocolitis	Gastroduodenal catarrh
Cholera infantum	Gastroduodenitis
Choleraic diarrhoea ¹	Gastroenteric catarrh
Choleriform diarrhoea ¹	infection
enteritis ¹	Gastroenteritis
Chronic cholera	Gastrointestinal atrophy
Colic	catarrh
of abdomen	convulsions
intestine	dyspepsia
Colitis	indigestion
Coloenteritis	infection
Congenital dyspepsia (—2y) ¹	inflammation
Congestion of bowel	intoxication
intestine	irritation
Congestive enteritis	toxoinfection
gastroenteritis	ulceration
Croupous colitis	Green diarrhoea
enteritis	stools
Diarrhoea	Hæmorrhagic colitis
due to food	enteritis
Diarrhoeal enteritis	gastroenteritis
gastritis	Hyperæmia of intestine
Dry colic	Ileocolitis
Duodenal ulcer	Infantile athrepsia
Duodenitis	colic
Dyspepsia (—2y) ¹	diarrhoea
Dyspeptic diarrhoea	enteritis
Endemic diarrhoea	Infection of intestine
Enteric catarrh	Infective diarrhoea
convulsions	enteritis
infection	gastroenteritis
intoxication	Inflammation of alimentary canal
Enteritis	bowel
Enterocolitis	colon
Enterogastritis	intestine
Enteroperitonitis	Inflammatory colic

¹ "Dyspepsia" is regularly included under title No. 103, but when returned for infants under 2 years (usually intestinal indigestion), is assigned to title 104. Similarly, "choleriform" diarrhoea and enteritis are assigned to title No. 13 for ages over 2 years.

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Continued.

DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS—Continued.

Inflammatory diarrhoea	Septic diarrhoea
Intestinal autointoxication (—2y)	enteritis
colic	gastroenteritis
convulsions	Sigmoiditis
cramps	Simple enteritis
dyspepsia	Spasmodic colic
indigestion	Specific enteritis
infection ¹	Spasmodic diarrhoea
intoxication	Spurious hydrocephalus
marasmus	Subacute enteritis
rhachitis	enterocolitis
spasms	inflammation of bowel
toxæmia	intestine
toxoinfection	milk infection
Irritation of bowel	Summer complaint
intestine	diarrhoea
Membranous colitis	Ulcer of colon
enteritis	duodenum
enterocolitis	intestine
ileocolitis	Ulceration of bowel
Milk infection	colon
Mucoenteritis	ileum
Mucous colitis	intestine
disease	Ulcerative colitis
enteritis	enteritis
Mycotic diarrhoea	enterocolitis
Necrotic colitis	ileocolitis
Perforating ulcer of intestine	perforation of intestine
Phlegmonous enteritis	Uncontrollable diarrhoea
Purging	Zymotic diarrhoea
Sarcinal infection	enteritis
Senile diarrhoea	gastroenteritis
Septic colitis	

These titles do not include: Tuberculous enteritis (31).

106. Ankylostomiasis.

This title includes:

Ankylostomiasis	Miners' anæmia
Egyptian chlorosis	chlorosis
Epidemic anæmia	Necatoriasis
Hookworm disease	Uncinariasis

107. Intestinal parasites.

This title includes:

Ascariasis	Rectal bilharziasis
Ascaris lumbricoides	Round worm
Bilharziasis	Tænia mediocanellata
Bothriocephalus latus	solum
Cestodes	Tæniasis
Coccidiasis	Tapeworm
Distoma hepaticum	Trematodes
Distomiasis	Trichiniasis
Helminthiasis	Trichinosis
Parasite of appendix	Trichocephalus
intestinal wall	dispar
intestine	Worm colic
Parasitic disease of intestine	fever
rectum	Worms in intestine

¹ This term can not, in American practice, be given the assignment of the French Manual, title No. 110. As used in this country, it is assignable to 104 or 108, according to age. The great majority of the deaths ascribed to this cause in the United States are those of children under 2 years of age, occurring during the heated season.

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Continued.

108. Appendicitis and typhlitis.

This title includes:

Abcess of appendix
 iliac fossa
 vermiform appendix
Appendectomy
Appendicitis
Appendicular abcess
Cæcitis
Catarrhal appendicitis
Fulminating appendicitis
Gangrenous appendicitis
Iliac phlegmon
Inflammation of appendix
 cæcum
Perforative appendicitis

Pericæcal abcess
Perityphlitic abcess
Perityphlitis
Phlegmon of iliac fossa
Postcæcal abcess
Recurrent appendicitis
Ruptured appendix
Septic thrombosis of appendix
Sloughing appendix
Suppurative appendicitis
Tumor of appendix
Typhlitis
Typhlocicliditis

This title does not include: Abscess of the pelvis in the male (144).—Abscess of the pelvis in the female (130).—Peritæcal abcess (130).—Pelvic suppuration in the male (144).—Pelvic suppuration in the female (130).

109. Hernia, intestinal obstruction.

NOTE.—This title may be subdivided as indicated below.

(1) Hernia.

This subtitle includes:

Adhesion of hernial sac
Breach
Bubonocele
Congenital hernia
 inguinal hernia
 rupture
Diaphragmatic hernia
 of stomach
Direct inguinal hernia
Double inguinal hernia
Dropsy of hernial sac
Enterocoele
Epigastric hernia
Epiplocele
External hernia
 inguinal hernia
Femoral hernia
Funicular inguinal hernia
Gangrenous hernia
Hernia
 of intestine
 scrotum
 spleen
 stomach
 umbilicus
Hernial cholera
 colic
 gangrene
Herniotomy
Incarcerated hernia
Infantile inguinal hernia
Inflammation of hernial sac
Inguinal hernia
 (bubonocele)
Internal hernia
 inguinal hernia
Interstitial hernia
Intestinal hernia
Intraabdominal hernia

Intr parieta l hernia
Irreducible hernia
Ischiadic hernia
Ischio rectal hernia
Kelotomy
Laceration of hernial sac
Lumbar hernia
Merocele
Oblique inguinal hernia
Obturator hernia
Omental hernia
Perineal hernia
Pudendal hernia
Retroperitoneal hernia
Rupture
 of bowel
 diaphragm
 intestine
Sarcepi ploccele
Sarcepi p l omphalocele
Sarcepi ploccele
Sciatic hernia
Scrotal hernia
Strangulated epigastric hernia
 femoral hernia
 hernia
 inguinal hernia
 internal hernia
 ischiadic hernia
 ischio rectal hernia
 lumbar hernia
 obturator hernia
 umbilical hernia
 ventral hernia
Suppuration of hernial sac
Umbilical hernia
Vaginal hernia
Ventral hernia

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Continued.

109. Hernia, intestinal obstruction—Continued.

(2) Intestinal obstruction.

This subtitle includes:

Artificial anus
 Constriction of intestine
 Contraction of bowel
 intestine
 Enterostenosis
 Ileus
 Infarction of bowel
 intestine
 Internal strangulation
 Intestinal obstruction
 Intussusception
 of bowel
 intestine
 viscera
 Invagination
 of bowel
 intestine
 Obstruction of alimentary canal
 bowel
 intestine
 Occlusion of bowel
 intestine

Stenosis of bowel
 intestine
 sigmoid flexure
 Stercoral tumor
 vomiting
 Stoppage of bowel
 intestine
 Strangulation of bowel
 intestine
 Stricture of bowel
 colon
 duodenum
 intestine
 sigmoid flexure
 Telescoped bowel
 intestine
 Twist of bowel
 Unnatural anus
 Volvulus
 of intestine
 Vomiting of fecal matter

*This subtitle does not include: Laperotomy (unqualified) (189).
 Frequent complication: Peritonitis.*

110. Other diseases of the intestines.

This title includes:

Abdominal neuralgia
 tyimpanites
 Abscess of anus
 bowel
 colon
 intestine
 Meckel's diverticulum
 rectum
 Acquired diverticula of intestine
 Adenitis of intestine
 Adhesion of intestine
 Anal ulcer
 Atony of intestine
 Atresia of rectum
 Atrophy of intestine
 Calculus of intestine
 Cellulitis of anus
 Colectomy
 Colibacillosis
 Colotomy
 Compression of intestine (nontraumatic)
 Concretion of intestine
 Constipation
 Copræmia
 Coprostasis
 Costiveness
 Degeneration of intestine

Dilatation of colon
 intestine
 sphincter ani
 Disease of alimentary canal
 anus
 bowel
 intestine
 rectum
 Diverticulitis
 Diverticulum of intestine
 Enlargement of rectum
 Enteralgia
 Enterectomy
 Enteric paralysis
 Enterolith
 Enteroptosis
 Enterorrhagia
 Enterorrhaphy
 Enterostomy
 Enterotomy
 Fæcal abscess
 fistula
 impaction
 obstruction
 Fissure of anus
 Fistula in ano
 of intestine

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Continued.

110. Other diseases of the intestines—Continued.

This title includes:

Fistula of ischiorectal fossa
rectum
Foreign body in alimentary canal
appendix
intestine
rectum
Gangrene of anus
bowel
intestine
rectum
Gastroenteric hæmorrhage
Gastrointestinal hæmorrhage
Glénard's disease
Hæmorrhage of anus
bowel
intestine
rectum
Hypertrophy of intestine
Impacted fæces
Impaction of bowel
colon
fæces
intestine
rectum
Inflammation of anus
rectum
Intestinal anastomosis
autointoxication (2y+)
neurosis
Intestinouterine fistula
Intraperitoneal hæmorrhage
Ischial abscess
Ischiorectal abscess.
fistula
hæmatocele
Laceration of anus
intestine
rectum
Lardaceous degeneration of intestine
disease of intestine
Malignant oedema of rectum
Melæna
neonatorum (3m+)
Meteorism
Mortification of bowel
intestine
Neuralgia of bowel
intestine
New growth of anus (nonmalignant)
rectum (nonmalignant)
Obstipation
Organic disease of intestine

Organic lesion of intestine
Paralysis of bowel
colon
digestive organs
intestine
Paresis of bowel
intestine
Perforation of bowel
intestine
Periproctitis
Perirectal abscess
cellulitis
Polypus of rectum
Procidentia recti
Proctalgia
Proctectomy
Proctitis
Proctocoele
Proctoptosis
Prolapse of anus
rectum
Pseudomembranous enteritis
Psilosis
Rectitis
Rectocoele
Rectovaginal fistula
Resection of bowel
intestine
Rupture of duodenum
rectum
Sloughing of rectum
Spasm of rectum
Sp. anchnoptosis
Sprue (psilosis)
Stercoræmia
Stercoral fever
fistula
infiltration
Stricture of anus
rectum
Suppuration of bowel
intestine
Suture of intestine
Tumor of anus
intestine
rectum
Tympanites
of intestine
Ulceration of anus
rectum
Uterofæcal fistula
Uterointestinal fistula

This title does not include: Urinary fistulas even when they affect the rectum (125).—Artificial anus (109).—Unnatural anus (109).—Imperforate anus (150).—Stercoral tumor (109).—Intestinal invagination or its synonyms (109).—Typhilitis (108).—Perityphilitis (108).

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Continued.

111. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.*This title includes:*

Acute atrophy of liver
 infective jaundice
 parenchymatous hepatitis
 yellow atrophy of liver
 Icterus gravis
 Malignant hepatitis (1y+)
 icterus (1y+)
 jaundice (1y+)

Parenchymatous hepatitis
 Pernicious icterus
 Weil's disease
 Yellow atrophy of liver

This title does not include: Icterus (unqualified) (115).—Chronic icterus (115).—Icterus of the newborn (151).

112. Hydatid tumor of the liver.*This title includes:*

Cysticercus cellulosa
 of liver
 Echinococcus
 cyst of liver
 of liver
 Hydatid (unqualified)
 cyst

Hydatid cyst of liver
 disease
 of liver
 tumor
 of liver

113. Cirrhosis of the liver.*This title includes:*

Alcoholic cirrhosis
 of liver
 hepatitis
 liver
 Amyloid degeneration of liver
 liver
 Atrophic cirrhosis
 of liver
 Biliary cirrhosis
 Chronic atrophy of liver
 catarrhal hepatitis
 cirrhosis of liver
 enlargement of liver
 fibrous hepatitis
 hepatitis
 hypertrophic hepatitis
 induration of liver
 inflammation of liver
 interstitial hepatitis
 Cirrhosis (unqualified)
 of Laënnec
 liver
 Congenital cirrhosis of liver (1y+)
 hepatic cirrhosis (1y+)
 Contracted liver

Fatty degeneration of liver
 liver
 Fibroid liver
 Granular liver
 Hanot's disease
 Hepatic ascites
 cirrhosis
 sclerosis
 Hobnail liver
 Hypertrophic cirrhosis
 of liver
 Induration of liver
 Interstitial cirrhosis
 of liver
 hepatitis
 Lardaceous degeneration of liver
 liver
 Large waxy liver
 Malarial cirrhosis
 Portal cirrhosis
 Sclerosis of liver
 Slow atrophy of liver
 Steatosis of liver
 Waxy degeneration of liver
 liver

This title does not include: Organic lesion of the liver (115).—Hypertrophy of the liver (115).
Frequent complications: Dropsy.—Hæmorrhage.—Pneumonia.—Tuberculosis.

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Continued.

114. Biliary calculi.

This title includes:

Biliary calculus
colic
lithiasis
Calculus of gall bladder
liver.
Cholæmic gall stones
Cholelithiasis
Colic from gall stones

Gall stones
in intestine
Hepatic calculus
colic
Impacted calculus of liver
gall stones
Impaction of gall bladder

115. Other diseases of the liver.

This title includes:

Abscess of gall bladder
liver
Acholia
Acquired deformity of liver
Acute catarrhal hepatitis (1y+)
jaundice (1y+)
cirrhosis of liver
enlargement of liver
fibrous hepatitis
hepatitis (1y+)
hypertrophic hepatitis
induration of liver
inflammation of liver
interstitial hepatitis
Adhesion of gall bladder
Amœbic abscess of liver
Angiocholecystitis
Angiocholitis
Atrophy of gall bladder
liver
Biliary fistula
obstruction
poisoning
toxæmia
Black jaundice (1y+)
Catarrh of bile duct
liver
Catarrhal cholangitis
cholecystitis
hepatitis (1y+)
icterus (1y+)
jaundice (1y+)
Cholæmia
Cholangitis
Cholecystectomy
Cholecystenterostomy
Cholecystitis
Cholecystotomy
Choledochitis
Choledochotomy
Cholæsteræmia
Choluria
Chronic catarrhal jaundice
Congenital icterus (1y+)
Congestion of liver
Contraction of gall bladder
duct

Cyst of gall bladder
duct
liver
Degeneration of liver
Diffuse hepatitis
suppurative hepatitis
Dilatation of gall bladder
duct
Disease of liver
Displacement of liver
Dropsy of liver
Empyema of gall bladder
Enlargement of liver
Fibroid tumor of liver
Gangrene of gall bladder
duct
Gastrohepatic congestion
disease
Hæmatogenous icterus (1y+)
jaundice (1y+)
Hæmorrhage of liver
Hæmorrhagic icterus (1y+)
jaundice (1y+)
Hepatalgia
Hepatectomy
Hepatic abscess
catarrh
congestion
disease
dropsy
fever
hypertrophy
obstruction
ulcer
Hepatitis (1y+)
Hepatocystitis
Hepatoptosis
Hyperæmia of liver
Hypertrophic hepatitis
Hypertrophy of gall bladder
duct
liver
Icterus (1y+)
Infectious cholecystitis
Inflammation of bile duct
capsule of liver
gall bladder

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Continued.

115. Other diseases of the liver—Continued.

This title includes:

Inflammation of gall duct	Pigmentary degeneration of liver
hepatic duct	Plugging of gall bladder
liver	duct
Jaundice (1y+)	Portal obstruction
Liver complaint	phlebitis
trouble	Prolapse of liver
Morbus regius	Pyæmia of liver
Necrosis of gall bladder	Result of tight lacing on liver
liver	Rupture of bile duct
New growth of gall bladder (nonmalignant)	gall bladder
duct (nonmalignant)	duct
liver (nonmalignant)	Septic hepatitis
Nutmeg liver	jaundice (1y+)
Obstruction of bile duct	Stenosis of bile duct
common duct	gall duct
gall bladder	Stricture of common duct
duct	gall bladder
liver	duct
portal circulation	Subhepatic abscess
vein	Suppuration of gall bladder
Obstructive cholecystitis	Suppurative cholangitis
icterus (1y+)	cholecystitis
jaundice (1y+)	choledochitis
Occlusion of bile duct	hepatitis
gall duct	inflammation of liver
Organic disease of liver	Suture of liver
lesion of liver	Torpid liver
Paralysis of liver	Toxic jaundice
Parasitic disease of gall bladder	Tropical abscess of liver
duct	Tumefaction of liver
liver	Tumor of bile duct
Perforation of bile duct	gall bladder
gall bladder	duct
duct	liver
Pericholecystitis	Ulcer of gall bladder
Perihepatitis	duct
Pick's disease	liver
	Yellow jaundice (1y+)

This title does not include: Icterus gravis (111).—Icterus of the newborn (151).

116. Diseases of the spleen.

This title includes:

Abscess of spleen	Infection of spleen
Amyloid degeneration of spleen	Inflammation of capsule of spleen
spleen	spleen
Apoplexy of spleen	Interstitial splenitis
Atrophy of spleen	Lardaceous degeneration of spleen
Congestion of spleen	disease of spleen
Cyst of spleen	Megalosplenitis
Disease of accessory spleen	Necrosis of spleen
spleen	New growth of spleen (nonmalignant)
Displacement of spleen	Organic disease of spleen
Enlargement of spleen	lesion of spleen
Erosion of spleen	Parasitic disease of spleen
Fibroid growth of spleen	Perisplenitis
Fibrosis of spleen	Rupture of spleen
Hæmorrhage of spleen	Splenectomy
Hydatid cyst of spleen	Splenitis
Hypertrophy of spleen	Splenocoele
Infarction of spleen	Splenopathy

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Continued.

116. Diseases of the spleen—Continued.

This title includes:

Splenoptosis
Splenectomy
Spontaneous rupture of spleen

Tumor of spleen
Wandering spleen
Waxy spleen

This title does not include: Diseases of the spleen due to leuchæmia (53) or to malarial cachexia (4) Banti's disease (54).—Tuberculosis (34), or cancer (45): of the spleen.

117. Simple peritonitis (nonpuerperal).

NOTE.—When a female of childbearing age (approximately 15 to 44 years) is reported to have died from "Peritonitis," without further explanation, return the certificate to the physician for an explicit statement as to whether the condition was or was not puerperal. See also page 117.

This title includes:

Abdominal adhesion
Abscess of Douglas's cul-de-sac
 omentum
 peritonæum
Adhesion of peritonæum
 stomach
Adhesive peritonitis
Congenital peritonitis (3m+)
Cyst of peritonæum
Diffuse peritonitis
Disseminated peritonitis
Epiploitis
Fibrinous peritonitis
Fibropurulent peritonitis
Foreign body in peritonæum
Gangrene of omentum
General peritonitis
 purulent peritonitis
 septic peritonitis
Hæmorrhagic peritonitis
Inflammation of peritonæum
Local peritonitis

Mesenteric abscess
Metroperitonitis (nonpuerperal)
Multiple septic peritonitis
Parasitic disease of peritonæum
Pelvic lymphangitis
 peritonitis
Pelviperitonitis (nonpuerperal)
Perforative peritonitis
Peritoneal infection (nonpuerperal or un-
 qualified)
 septicæmia
Peritonitis
 from perforation
Phlegmonous peritonitis
Postoperative peritonitis
Purulent peritonitis
Septic peritonitis
Serofibrinous peritonitis
Simple peritonitis (not puerperal)
Subacute general peritonitis
Suppurative peritonitis
Traumatic peritonitis

This title does not include: Tuberculous peritonitis (31).—Cancer of the peritonæum (41).—Puerperal peritonitis (137).—Rheumatic peritonitis (47).

118. Other diseases of the digestive system (cancer and tuberculosis excepted).

This title includes:

Abdominal abscess
Abscess of abdomen
 pancreas
Apoplectic pancreatitis
Apoplexy of pancreas
Atrophy of pancreas
Calculus of pancreas
Cirrhosis of pancreas
Cyst of pancreas
Cystic pancreatitis
Degeneration of pancreas
Dilatation of duct of pancreas
Disease of digestive system (unqualified)
 pancreas
Fibrous pancreatitis
Gangrene of pancreas
Gangrenous pancreatitis

Hæmorrhage of pancreas
Hæmorrhagic cyst of pancreas
 pancreatitis
Inflammation of pancreas
Interstitial pancreatitis
Necrosis of pancreas
New growth of pancreas (nonmalignant)
Obstruction of pancreatic duct
Pancreatitis
Parasitic disease of pancreas
Stone in pancreatic duct
Subacute pancreatitis
Subdiaphragmatic abscess
Subphrenic abscess
Suppuration of pancreas
Suppurative pancreatitis
Tumor of pancreas

VI.—NONVENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.

119. Acute nephritis.

NOTE.—When acute nephritis is a sequel of an infective disease, e. g., scarlet fever, the disease causing the nephritis should be stated as the cause of death. Terminal symptoms of a chronic nephritis should not be reported as acute nephritis. In the lists under (119) and (120) the expression "inflammation of the kidney" may be understood wherever the word "nephritis" occurs.

This title includes:

Acute albuminous nephritis
albuminuria
alcoholic nephritis
Bright's disease
catarrhal nephritis
desquamative nephritis
diffuse nephritis
epithelial nephritis
exudative nephritis
glomerulonephritis
hæmorrhagic nephritis
inflammation of kidney

Acute interstitial nephritis
nephritis
parenchymatous nephritis
renal dropsy
tubal nephritis
tubular nephritis
Desquamative nephritis
Glomerular nephritis
Glomerulonephritis
Infantile nephritis
Infectious nephritis
Subacute nephritis

This title does not include: Scarlatinal nephritis (7).—Chronic nephritis (120).—Tuberculous nephritis (34).—Puerperal nephritis (158).—Nephritis from lead poisoning (57).
Complications: Anasarca.—Convulsions.

120. Bright's disease.

NOTE.—See note under preceding title.

This title includes:

Albuminous nephritis
Albuminuria
Albuminuric retinitis
Alcoholic nephritis
Amyloid degeneration of kidney
kidney
Atrophy of kidney
Bright's disease
Cardiorenal sclerosis
Catarrhal nephritis
Chalazonephritis
Chronic albuminous nephritis
albuminuria
alcoholic nephritis
Bright's disease
catarrhal nephritis
diffuse nephritis
epithelial nephritis
exudative nephritis
glomerulonephritis
hæmorrhagic nephritis
inflammation of kidney
interstitial nephritis
nephritis
parenchymatous nephritis
tubal nephritis
tubular nephritis
Cirrhosis of kidney
Cirrhotic Bright's disease
Contracted kidney
Contracting granular kidney

Croupous nephritis
Degeneration of kidney
Diffuse nephritis
interstitial nephritis
Epithelial nephritis
Exudative nephritis
Fatty degeneration of kidney
Fibrosis of kidney
Gouty kidney
Granular kidney
Hæmorrhagic nephritis
Hypertrophic interstitial nephritis
Inflammation of kidney
Interstitial nephritis
Lardaceous degeneration of kidney
kidney
Large white kidney
of nephritis
Nephritis
Parenchymatous nephritis
Postoperative nephritis
uræmia
Posturæmic abscess
Purulent nephritis
Renal albuminuria
asthma
cirrhosis
dropsy
retinitis
sclerosis
Rheumatic inflammation of kidney

VI.—NONVENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM
AND ANNEXA—Continued.

120. Bright's disease—Continued.

This title includes:

Sclerosis of kidney
Septic nephritis
 uræmia
Steatosis of kidney
Tubal nephritis
Tubular nephritis
Uræmia
Uræmic aphasia
 apoplexy
 coma
 convulsions
 delirium
 dementia

Uræmic dropsy
 dyspnœa
 eclampsia
 fever
 intoxication
 mania
 paralysis
 poisoning
 toxæmia
 vomiting
Waxy degeneration of kidney
 kidney

This title does not include: Organic lesion of the kidneys (122).—Puerperal uræmia (138).—Cardiac albuminuria (79).

Frequent complications: Anasarca.—Dropsy.—Convulsions.—Hæmorrhages.—Cerebral apoplexy.—Pneumonia.

121. Chyluria.

This title includes:

Chyluria
Galacturia
Hæmatochyluria
Lipæmia
Lipuria

Milky urine
Nonfilarial chyluria
Pisarrhæmia
Tropical hæmaturia

This title does not include: Hæmaturia (unqualified) (122).

122. Other diseases of the kidneys and annexa.

This title includes:

Abscess of kidney
Albumosuria
Alkaptonuria
Anuria
Ascending nephritis
Catarrh of kidney
Congestion of kidney
Consecutive nephritis
Cyst of kidney
Cystic degeneration of kidney
 disease of kidney
Cystinuria
Cystopyelitis
Decapsulation of kidney
Disease of kidney
 ureter
Displaced kidney
Disseminated suppurative nephritis
Double pyonephrosis
Ectopic kidney
Fistula of kidney
Floating kidney
Hæmatinuria
Hæmatonephrosis
Hæmatoporphyria
Hæmatoporphyrinuria
Hæmaturia

Hæmoglobinuria
Hæmorrhage of kidney
Hydatid cyst of kidney
Hydronephrosis
Hyperæmia of kidney
Hypertrophy of kidney
Inaction of kidney
Infarct of kidney
Intermittent hæmaturia
Ischuria
Lithuria
Melanuria
Movable kidney
Necrosis of kidney
Nephralgia
Nephrectomy
Nephritic abscess
 paralysis
Nephroplegia
Nephropotosis
Nephropyosis
Nephrorrhagia
Nephrorrhaphy
Nephrotomy
New growth of kidney (nonmalignant)
Obstruction of kidney

VI.—NONVENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA—Continued.

122. Other diseases of the kidneys and annexa—Continued.

This title includes:

Organic disease of kidney	Pyonephrosis
lesion of kidney	Renal abscess
Oxaluria	cachexia
Paralysis of kidney	catarrh
Paranephric tumor	congestion
Parasitic disease of kidney	cyst
Paroxysmal hæmatinuria	disease
hæmaturia	ectopia
hæmoglobinuria	hæmaturia
Perinephric abscess	hyperæmia
phlegmon	insufficiency
tumor	Septic kidney
Perinephritic abscess	Stoppage of urine
Perinephritis	Suppression of urine
Perirenal abscess	Suppurative nephritis
Phosphaturia	pyelitis
Polycystic kidney	Surgical kidney
Puncture of kidney (nontraumatic)	Suture of kidney
Purulent perinephritis	Tumor of kidney
Pyelitic uræmia	Ulceration of kidney
Pyelitis	Uric acid infarction (1y+)
Pyelonephritis	Urinary suppression
Pyonephritis	Urodialysis

This title does not include: Diseases of the suprarenal glands (52).

123. Calculi of the urinary passages.

This title includes:

Calculous disease	Lithiasis
pyelitis	Lithoclasty
pyelonephritis	Lithotomy
pyonephrosis	Lithotripsy
Calculus	Nephritic calculus
of bladder	colic
kidney	Nephrolithiasis
pelvis of kidney	Nephrolithotomy
ureter	Pyonephrosis from calculus
urethra	Renal calculus
urinary duct	colic
passage	Stone
tract	in bladder
Cystic calculus	kidney
Gravel (urinary)	Ureteral colic
Impacted calculus of kidney	Ureterolithotomy
ureter	Urinary calculus
urethra	lithiasis
renal calculus	Vesical calculus

This title does not include: Prostatic calculi (126).

124. Diseases of the bladder.

This title includes:

Abscess of bladder	Cystoplegia
Acquired deformity of bladder	Cystoptosis
Atony of bladder	Cystorrhagia
Bacteriuria	Cystoscopy
Catarrh of bladder	Cystotomy
Catarrhal cystitis	Disease of bladder
Cyst of ureter	urinary bladder
Cystic uræmia	Distention of bladder
Cystitis	Dysuria
Cystocele	Epicystotomy

VI.—NONVENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM
AND ANNEXA—Continued.

124. Diseases of the bladder—Continued.

This title includes:

Fibroma of bladder
Foreign body in bladder
Gangrene of bladder
Gangrenous cystitis
Hæmorrhage of bladder
Hernia of bladder
Hypertrophy of bladder
Incontinence of urine
Inertia of bladder
Inflammation of bladder
Inversion of bladder
Malignant cystitis
Neuralgia of bladder
Neurosis of bladder
New growth of bladder (nonmalignant)
Papilloma of bladder
Paralysis of bladder
Parasitic disease of bladder
Paresis of bladder
Periureteritis
Perivesical inflammation
Prolapse of bladder
Puncture of bladder
Purulent cystitis
Pyocystitis
Pyuria
Rectovesical abscess

Retention of urine
Rupture of bladder
Section of bladder
Septic cystitis
Sloughing of bladder
Spasm of bladder
Specific cystitis
Suppuration of bladder
Suppurative cystitis
Suprapubic cystotomy
Suture of bladder
Tapping of bladder
Tumor of bladder
Ulceration of bladder
Urethral catarrh
Urinary fever
 obstruction
 sepsis
Vesical abscess
 catarrh
 hæmorrhage
 inertia
 infection
 paralysis
 paresis
Villous tumor of bladder (nonmalignant)

This title does not include: Hæmaturia (unqualified) (122).—Urinary fistulas even when they involve the bladder (125).—Cystosarcoma (45).

125. Diseases of the urethra, urinary abscess, etc.

This title includes:

Abscess of urethra
Ankylurethria
Caruncle of urethra
Dilatation of stricture of urethra
Disease of urethra (unqualified)
 urinary organ
 tract
External urethrotomy
Extravasation of urine
Fistula of bladder
 perinæum
 urethra
 vagina
Foreign body in urethra
Hæmorrhage of urethra
Ileovesical fistula
Infiltration of urine
Internal urethrotomy
Intestino-vesical fistula
Laceration of urethra (not external violence)
New growth of urethra (nonmalignant)
Obstruction of urinary organs
Organic stricture of urethra
Perineal section
Periurethral abscess
 phlegmon
Prolapse of urethra
Rectourethral fistula

Rectovesical fistula
Rupture of urethra
Stricture (unqualified)
 of urethra
Traumatic stricture of urethra
 urethral fever
Tumor of urethra
Ulcer of urethra
Urethral fever
Urethralgia
Urethritis (not gonorrhœal)
Urethroplasty
Urethrorectal fistula
Urethrorrhagia
Urethrorrhaphy
Urethrotomy
Urethrovaginal fistula
Urethrovésical fistula
Urinæmia
Urinary abscess
 fistula
 infection
 infiltration
 intoxication
 toxæmia
Uterovesical fistula
Vesicometrorectal fistula
Vesicoperineal fistula
Vesicovaginal fistula

This title does not include: Urethral catarrh (124).—Retention of urine (124).—Uremia (120).

VI.—NONVENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA—Continued.

126. Diseases of the prostate.

This title includes:

Abscess of prostate
Adenoma of prostate
Calculus of prostate
Cyst of prostate
Disease of prostate
Enlargement of prostate
Fibroma of prostate
Hæmorrhage of prostate

Hypertrophy of prostate
Inflammation of prostate
New growth of prostate (nonmalignant)
Prostatectomy
Prostatitis
Prostatotomy
Prostatocystitis
Tumor of prostate

This title does not include: Cancer of the prostate (45).—Tuberculosis of the prostate (34).

127. Nonvenereal diseases of the male genital organs.

This title includes:

Abscess of Cowper's gland
epididymis
genital organ (male)
penis
scrotum
seminal vesicle
spermatic cord
testicle
Acquired deformity of penis
Amputation of penis
Castration (male)
Cellulitis of scrotum
Chylous hydrocele
Circumcision
Cyst of epididymis
testicle
Dermoid cyst of testicle
Diffuse hæmatocele of spermatic cord
Disease of genital organ (male) (non-venereal)
scrotum
testicle
Encysted hydrocele
Epididymitis
Fistula of scrotum
Fungus of testicle
Funiculitis
Granuloma pudendorum (male)
Hæmatocele (male)
of cord
scrotum
spermatic cord
testicle
tunica vaginalis

Hæmatoma of spermatic cord (nontraumatic)
Hernia of testicle
Hydrocele
of spermatic cord
tunica vaginalis
Infantile hydrocele
Inflammation of penis
scrotum
spermatic cord
testicle
tunica vaginalis
Malassez's disease
New growth of penis (nonmalignant)
scrotum (nonmalignant)
spermatic cord (nonmalignant)
testicle (nonmalignant)
Nonfilarial elephantiasis of scrotum
Orchidectomy
Orchitis
Paraphimosis
Pelvic hæmatocele (male)
Periorchitis
Phimosis (not congenital)
Septic orchitis
Sloughing of scrotum
Spermatocele
Traumatic orchitis
Tumor of penis
scrotum
testicle
Ulcer of penis
Vaginitis

This title does not include: Cancer of the testicle (45).—Tuberculosis of the testicle (34).—Sarcocydocele (45).—Syphilitic sarcocele (37).—Varicocele (83).

128. Uterine hæmorrhage (nonpuerperal).

Excessive menstruation
Flooding (nonpuerperal)
Hæmorrhage of uterus (nonpuerperal)
womb (nonpuerperal)
Hæmorrhagic metritis
Intrauterine hæmorrhage

Menorrhagia
Metrorrhagia
Tamponing of uterus
 vagina
Uterine hæmorrhage (nonpuerperal)

Bleeding fibroid (female)
Cystic degeneration of uterus
Deciduoma
Fibrocyst of uterus
Fibroid body of uterus
 of cervix of uterus
 uterus
 tumor of female genital organ
 uterus
Fibroma (female)
 of uterus
Fibromyoma
 of uterus

- Fungous growth of uterus
- Huguier's disease
- Hysteromyoma
- Hysteromyomectomy
- Multiple fibroid
- Myoma of uterus
- New growth of uterus (nonmalignant)
- Polypus of uterus
- Recurrent cyst of uterus
- Submucous fibroid (female)
- Tumor of uterus

- Abdominal hysterectomy
- Ablation of uterus
- Abscess of neck of uterus
 - uterine ligament
 - uterus
- Absent menstruation
- Aménorrhœa
- Amputation of cervix
- Anteflexion of uterus
- Anteversion of uterus
- Atresia of uterus
- Atrophy of uterus
- Catarrh of cervical canal
 - cervix uteri
 - uterus
 - vagina
- Catarrhal inflammation of uterus
 - vagina
 - metritis
- Cervical catarrh
 - metritis
- Change of life
- Climacteric disease
- Curetting of uterus
- Diffuse pelvic cellulitis (female)
- Dilatation of cervix uteri
- Disease of cervix
 - pelvic organs (female)
 - uterus

- Displacement of uterus
- Distention of uterus
- Division of cervix uteri
- Dysmenorrhœa
- Eccrasis (nonpuerperal)
- Endometritis
- Endotrachelitis
- Erosion of cervix uteri
- uterus
- Exfoliative dysmenorrhœa
- Falling of womb
- Fistula of uterus
- Gangrene of uterus
- Hæmatometra
- Hernia of uterus
- Hydrometra
- Hyperplasia of uterus
- Hypertrophy of neck of uterus
- uterus
- Hysterectomy
- Hysterotomy
- Imperforate cervix uteri
- Inflammation of cervix uteri
- uterus
- Inversion of uterus (nonpuerperal)
- Laceration of cervix uteri (nonpuerperal)
- uterus (nonpuerperal)
- Latent menstruation
- Laceration of uterus

VI.—NONVENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA—Continued.

130. Other diseases of the uterus—Continued.

This title includes:

Lateroversion of uterus
Leucorrhoea
Malposition of uterus
Membranous dysmenorrhoea
menstruation
Menopause
Metritis
Metrotomy
Obstruction of uterus
Occlusion of cervical canal
uterus
Old laceration of cervix uteri
Organic disease of uterus
lesion of uterus
Painful menstruation
Paramenia
Parametritis
Parasitic disease of uterus
Parauterine abscess (nonpuerperal)
Pelvic abscess (female)
cellulitis (female)
inflammation (female)
phlegmon (female)
Perforation of uterus
Perimetric abscess
Perimetritic abscess
phlegmon
Perimetritis
Periuterine abscess
cellulitis
inflammation
phlegmon
Phlebitis of uterus
Plugging of cervix uteri
uterus

Precocious menstruation
Precocity
Procidentia of uterus
uteri
Prolapse of uterus
vagina
Prolapsus (female)
Purulent endometritis
Pyometra
Repair of lacerated cervix uteri
Retained menses
Retrocession of uterus
Retroflexion of uterus
Retrouterine abscess
phlegmon
Retroversion of uterus
Rupture of uterus (nonpuerperal)
Scanty menstruation
Septic endometritis
metritis
phlebitis of uterus
Stricture of cervical canal
uterus
Suppression of menstruation
Suppurative metritis
Suprapelvic abscess
Supravaginal amputation of cervix
hysterectomy
Traumatic metritis
Ulcer of cervix uteri
neck of uterus
uterus
Uterovaginal fistula
Vaginal hysterectomy
Whites

This title does not include: Puerperal diseases (134 to 141).—Pelvic peritonitis (117).—Abscess of the iliac fossa (108).—Uterovesical fistula (125).—Uterofaecal fistula (110).

131. Cysts and other tumors of the ovary.

This title includes:

Castration (female)
Cyst of ovary
Cystic ovary
Cystoma of ovary
Dermoid cyst of ovary
Dropsey of ovary
Encysted dropsy
Fibroid of ovary
Hematoma of ovary
Multilocular cyst
New growth of ovary (nonmalignant)

Oophorectomy
Ovarian cyst
dropsy
tumor
Ovariectomy
Papilloma of ovary
Paracentesis of cyst of ovary
parovarian cyst
Parasitic disease of ovary
Parovarian cyst
Tumor of ovary

VI.—NONVENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM
AND ANNEXA—Continued.

132. Salpingitis and other diseases of the female genital organs.

This title includes:

Abscess of Bartholin's gland	Inflammation of Falloppian tube
broad ligament	ovary
Fallopian tube	uterine ligament
genital organs (female)	vagina
labium majus	vulva
minus	Intraligamentous cyst
ovary	Intrapelvic hæmorrhage (female)
vagina	Lymphangitis of uterine ligament
vulva	Metrosalpingitis
vulvovaginal gland	Metrovagininitis
Amputation of clitoris	New growth of Falloppian tube (nonma-
Annexitis	lignat)
Atresia of vagina	uterine ligament (nonma-
Bartholinitis	lignat)
Catarrhal salpingitis	vagina (nonmalignant)
Cellulitis of vulva	vulva (nonmalignant)
Chronic vaginitis (not gonorrhœal)	Nonfilarial elephantiasis of vulva
vulvitis	Occlusion of Falloppian tube
Colpocele	vagina
Colporrhaphy	vulva
Cyst of accessory Falloppian tube	Old laceration of pelvic floor
Bartholin's gland	Oophoritis
broad ligament	Ovarian cirrhosis
Fallopian tube	Ovaritis
uterine ligament	Parametric abscess
vagina	Parasitic disease of vulva
vulva	Pelvic hæmatocele (female)
vulvovaginal gland	Perimetrosalpingitis
Cystic oophoritis	Periuterine hæmatocele
ovaritis	Phlegmon of broad ligament (nonpuer-
Disease of Falloppian tube	peral or unqualified)
genital organs (female) (un-	Prolapse of anterior vaginal wall
qualified)	ovary
ovary	posterior vaginal wall
tube	Purulent salpingitis
Displacement of ovary	Pus tube
Dropsy of broad ligament	Pyo-oophoritis
Fallopian tube	Pyosalpingitis
tube	Pyosalpinx
Evacuation of retained menstrual fluid	Retrouterine hæmatocele
Granuloma pudendorum (female)	Rupture of Falloppian tube
Hæmatocele (female)	pus tube
of ovary	tubal abscess
uterine ligament	tube
Hæmatoma of broad ligament	Ruptured pyosalpinx
uterine ligament	Salpingectomy
vulva	Salpingitis
Hæmatosalpinx	Salpingo-oophorectomy
Hæmorrhage of ovary	Salpingo-oophoritis
Hernia of Falloppian tube	Salpingo-ovaritis
ovary	Salpingoperitonitis
Hydrocele of round ligament	Sclerosis of ovary
vulva	Septic salpingitis
Hydrosalpinx	

VI.—NONVENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA—Continued.

132. Salpingitis and other diseases of the female genital organs—Continued.

This title includes:

Shortening of round ligament	Tuboovarian cyst
Stricture of Fallopian tube	infection
vagina	Tumor of broad ligament
Suppurating annexitis	vagina
bartholinitis	vulva
hematoma of broad ligament	Ulceration of labium majus
Suppuration of Fallopian tube	minus
Thrombus of vulva	ovary
Tubal abscess	vulva
disease	Vaginismus
inflammation	Vaginitis (not gonorrhoeal)
Tuboovarian abscess	Vulvitis

This title does not include: Urinary fistulae (125) and stercoral fistulae (110) even when they involve the genital organs.—Gangrene of the vulva (142)

133. Nonpuerperal diseases of the breast (cancer ex- cepted).

This title includes:

Abscess of breast	Mammary abscess
mammary gland	Mammitis
nipple	Mastitis
Amputation of breast	Neurosis of mammary gland
Cyst of breast	New growth of breast (nonmalignant)
mammary gland	mammary gland (nonma-
Diffuse mastitis	lignant)
Disease of breast	nipple (nonmalignant)
nipple	Paget's disease of nipple
Fibrous induration of breast	Parasitic disease of breast
Fistula of breast (nonpuerperal)	mammary gland
mammary gland	nipple
Galactophoritis	Reclus's cystic disease
Hydatid cyst of breast	disease
Hypertrophy of breast	Submammary abscess
mammary gland	Suppuration of breast
Inflammation of breast	mammary gland
mammary gland	Tumor of breast (nonmalignant or unquali-
nipple	fied)
Lobular mastitis	mammary gland
Mamillary abscess	Ulcer of breast
Mamillitis	

This title does not include: Fistula of the breast: puerperal, or unqualified (141).—Cancerous tumor of the breast (43).

VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE.

NOTE.—The purpose of this group of titles (134 to 141) is to include all deaths of women due more or less directly to childbearing. The word "puerperal" is used in the broadest sense to include all affections dependent upon pregnancy, parturition, and also diseases of the breast during lactation. It is to be understood as a qualification of every term included in this group, and is so expressed in the Index for many terms that might or might not be puerperal. The fact that childbirth occurred within a month of death should always be stated even though it may not have been a cause of death. It is preferable to show the direct connection, when it exists, as by writing "Puerperal septichæmia," "Peritonitis following labor," etc., but the separately stated joint causes "Childbirth" and "Septichæmia" or "Parturition" and "Peritonitis" would lead, by interpretation, to the same statistical assignment. Whenever a woman of childbearing age (approximately 15 to 44 years), especially if married, is reported to have died from any of the following causes which might have been puerperal, the local registrar should endeavor to secure a definite statement from the reporting physician:

Abscess of the breast
Albuminuria.
Cellulitis
Coma
Convulsions
Eclampsia
Embolism
Gastritis
Hæmorrhage (uterine or unqualified)
Lymphangitis
Metritis

Metroperitonitis
Metrorrhagia
Pelvipерitonitis
Phlegmasia alba dolens
Phlebitis
Pyæmia
Septichæmia
Sudden death
Tetanus
Thrombosis

The diseases included under titles 119, 124, 128, 130, 132, and 138 are understood to be nonpuerperal (or unqualified). Many deaths so compiled are, in fact, due to puerperal conditions, hence the importance of a definite statement in all cases concerning which there can be a reasonable doubt. The proportion of the "unqualified" should diminish with fuller cooperation of physicians and more effective administration of registration offices.

The terms under the following titles are to be understood in all cases as applying to the death of the mother. Certain terms may also designate the causes of death of the child, which are, of course, elsewhere compiled (see Index).

134. Accidents of pregnancy.

This title includes:

Abdominal pregnancy
 Ablation of pregnant tube
 Abortion
 Accident of pregnancy
 Accidental abortion
 hæmorrhage of pregnancy
 Ante partum hæmorrhage
 Autointoxication of pregnancy
 Carneous mole connected with pregnancy
 Cornual pregnancy
 Cyesis
 Displacement of pregnant uterus
 Dropsy of amnion
 Ectopic gestation
 pregnancy
 Emesis gravidarum
 Evacuation of uterus
 Extrauterine gestation
 pregnancy
 Gestation
 Hæmorrhage of pregnancy
 Hæmorrhagic mole

Hydramnios
 Hydrops amnii
 Hydrorrhœa gravidarum
 in pregnancy
 Hyperemesis gravidarum
 of pregnancy
 Hysteralgia of pregnant uterus
 Immature birth
 Immaturity
 Induction of abortion
 premature labor
 Interstitial pregnancy
 Menstruation during pregnancy
 Miscarriage
 Missed abortion
 labor
 Molar pregnancy
 Mole (pregnancy, not hydatidiform)
 Multiple pregnancy
 Neuralgia of pregnant uterus
 Pernicious vomiting (female, 15y-44y)
 Persistent vomiting (pregnancy)

VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE—Continued.

134. Accidents of pregnancy—Continued.

This title includes:

Pregnancy	Spurious labor pains
in abnormally formed uterus	Tubal abortion
Premature birth	gestation
delivery	pregnancy
Prolapse of pregnant uterus	Uncontrollable vomiting (female,
Puerperal vomiting	15y-44y)
Retention of dead ovum	of pregnancy
Retroversion of pregnant uterus	Vesicular mole
Rupture of sac (tubal pregnancy)	Vomiting of pregnancy
(ectopic gestation)	

This title does not include: Puerperal septichæmia during the course of pregnancy (137).—Nephritis of pregnancy (138).

135. Puerperal hæmorrhage.

This title includes:

Accidental hæmorrhage of parturition	Hæmorrhage (puerperium)
puerperium	Malposition of placenta
Adherent placenta	Placenta prævia
Apoplexy of placenta	Postpartum hæmorrhage
Detachment of placenta	Puerperal hæmorrhage
Hæmorrhage after labor	metrorrhagia
during parturition	uterine hæmorrhage
from detachment of placenta	Retained membranes
uterus after parturition	placenta
uterus during parturition	secundines
	Retention of placenta
	Separation of placenta
	Vicious insertion of placenta

136. Other accidents of labor.

This title includes:

Abnormal labor	Forceps operation
parturition	Hæmatoma of vulva, puerperium
Accident of labor	Hebeotomy
Accouchement	Inertia of uterus
Application of forceps	Injury in delivery
Atony of uterus during parturition	Instrumental delivery
Breech presentation (mother)	Inversion of uterus during parturition
Cæsarean section	Labor (unqualified)
Cephalotomy	Laceration of cervix
Cephalotripsy	perineum
Childbed	(parturition)
Childbirth	peritonæum
Confinement	(parturition)
Consequence of labor	urinary bladder (parturition)
Craniotomy	uterus (parturition)
Deformed pelvis (female, 15y-44y)	vagina (parturition)
Delayed delivery	vulva (parturition)
Difficult labor	Laparoclytrotomy
Disruptio uteri	Malpresentation
Disease of placenta	Metrorrhæxia
Dystocia	Multiple birth
Embryotomy	parturition
Faulty presentation	Parturition
Fistula from parturition	Perinæorrhaphy
Foot presentation	Porro's operation
Forced delivery	

VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE—Continued.

136. Other accidents of labor—Continued.

This title includes:

Postpartum curettement
Prolonged labor
Protracted labor (mother)
Puerperal apoplexy
 hæmatoma of vulva
 metrorrhæxis
 perforation of uterus
Retarded labor
Rupture of bladder (parturition)

Rupture of perinæum (parturition)
 uterus (parturition)
 vagina (parturition)
 vulva (parturition)
Shock of birth
Subinvolution of uterus
Symphysiotomy
Transverse presentation
Version (during labor)

137. Puerperal septichæmia.

This title includes:

Childbed fever
Decidual endometritis
Infected tubal pregnancy
Milk fever (female)
Postabortive sepsis
Postpartum pyæmia
 sepsis
 septichæmia
Puerperal¹ abscess
 of broad ligament
 cellulitis
 endometritis
 erysipelas
 fever
 infection
 inflammation of uterus
 lymphangitis
 metritis
 metropéritonitis
 metrosalpingitis
 para-uterine abscess
 pelvic cellulitis
 peritonitis

Puerperal¹ pelviperitonitis
 perimetritis
 perimetrosalpingitis
 peritoneal infection
 peritonitis
 periuterine cellulitis
 phlegmon of broad ligament
 purulent endometritis
 pyæmia
 pyohæmia
 pyrexia
 salpingitis
 sapræmia
 sepsis
 septic endometritis
 fever
 infection
 intoxication
 metritis
 peritonitis
 septichæmia
 suppurative metritis

This title does not include: Septichæmia (unqualified) [except in connection with childbirth] (20) — Puerperal scarlatina (7).

138. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.

This title includes:

Albuminuria of pregnancy
Chorea of pregnancy
Eclampsia gravidarum
 of labor
 pregnancy
Nephritis of pregnancy
Postpartum eclampsia
Postpuerperal nephritis
Puerperal albuminuria
 anuria
 Bright's disease
 coma
 convulsions
 cramps
 dropsy

Puerperal eclampsia
 nephritis
 spasms
 tetanus
 toxæmia
 uræmia
 uræmic convulsions
 coma
 delirium
 dementia
 eclampsia
 intoxication
 poisoning
Toxæmia of pregnancy
Uræmia of pregnancy

This title does not include: Puerperal scarlatina (7).

¹ Any of the conditions following are compiled as puerperal when returned in connection with abortion, miscarriage, childbirth, labor, etc., even if not definitely so stated.

VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE—Continued.

139. Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, embolus, sudden death.*This title includes:*

Milk leg (female)	Sudden death from embolism after delivery
Puerperal embolism	entrance of air into vein after delivery
of lung	nervous exhaustion after delivery
phlebitis	pulmonary embolism after delivery
phlegmasia alba dolens	pulmonary thrombosis after delivery
pulmonary embolism	shock after delivery
sudden death	thrombosis after delivery
syncope	in puerperium
thrombosis	Venous thrombosis consequent on parturition
Sudden death after delivery	White leg (female, 15y-44y)
from cardiac embolism	
after delivery	
cardiac thrombosis	
after delivery	
cerebral hæmorrhage	
after delivery	

This title does not include: Phlegmasia alba dolens (nonpuerperal) (82).*Frequent complications:* Gangrene.—Embolism.**140. Following childbirth (not otherwise defined).***This title includes:*

Following childbirth	Puerperal displacement of uterus
Puerperal accident	state
insanity	Puerperium
mania	Result of labor (without further explanation)
melancholia	

This title does not include: Nonpuerperal sudden death (188).—Puerperal scarlatina (7).**141. Puerperal diseases of the breast.***This title includes:*

Abscess of breast following parturition	Puerperal diffuse mastitis
Fissure of nipple, puerperium	fissure of nipple
Fistula of breast (puerperal or unqualified)	fistula of breast
Galactocoele	mammary gland
Galactorrhœa	galactophoritis
Mammary fistula	inflammation of breast
Puerperal abscess of breast	mammary abscess
mammary gland	mammitis
disease of breast	mastitis

VIII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.

142. Gangrene.

This title includes:

Acute infective gangrene
Cancrum oris
Canker
Dermatitis gangrenosa
Dropsical gangrene
Dry gangrene
Erythromelalgia
Eschar
Gangrene
 of abdomen
 alveoli
 connective tissue
 extremity
 face
 foot
 gum
 leg
 mouth
 old age
 penis
 scrotum
 skin
 spine
 tendon
 testicle
 vulva

Gangrenous anæmia
 cellulitis
 dermatitis
 glossitis
 pemphigus
 septicæmia
 stomatitis
 ulcer
Infective gangrene
Malignant oedema
Moist gangrene
Mortification (see Gangrene)
Noma
 of mouth
 vulva
 pudendi
Phagedæna
 of penis
 vulva
Raynaud's disease
Senile gangrene
Septic gangrene
Sloughing phagedæna
Sphacelus
Symmetrical gangrene
Tropical phagedæna

This title does not include: Gangrene of the throat (100).—Gangrene of the lung (95).—Hæmatal gangrene (109).—Gangrenous erysipelas (18).—Diabetic gangrene (50).

143. Furuncle.

This title includes:

Boil
Carbuncle
Furuncle

Furunculosis
Malignant carbuncle
Multiple carbuncle

144. Acute abscess.

This title includes:

Abscess (unqualified)
 of abdominal wall
 arm
 buttock
 cervical gland
 connective tissue
 gland
 hand
 head
 leg
 loin
 mediastinum
 nates
 neck
 perineum
 scalp
 side
 thigh
 umbilicus

Acute abscess (see Abscess)
Cellulitis (see Abscess)
Cervical abscess
 cellulitis
Diffuse cellulitis
 pelvic cellulitis (male)
 phlegmon
 suppuration
Femoral abscess
 phlegmon
Fistulous abscess
Glandular abscess
Gluteal abscess
Inflammation of connective tissue
Inguinal abscess
Internal abscess
Malignant abscess
 cellulitis
Metastatic abscess

VIII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE—Contd.

144. Acute abscess—Continued.

This title includes:

Multiple abscess	Phlegmonous abscess
Panaris	cellulitis
Paronychia	tumor
Pectoral abscess	Pus cavity
Pelvic abscess (male)	Retroperitoneal abscess
cellulitis (male)	Ruptured abscess
phlegmon (male)	Scapular abscess
suppuration (male)	Sloughing abscess
Pericellulitis	Suppuration of muscle
Pericranial suppuration	Suppurative cellulitis
Pernicious abscess	Ulcer of groin
Phlegmon (see Abscess)	Whitlow

This title does not include: Abscess: cold, or bacillary, or ossifluent, or by congestion (84).—Adenophlegmon (84).—Suppurating adenitis (84).—Bubo: suppurating, or unqualified (84).—Abscess: lymphangitic, or of the groin, or of the axilla (84).—Abscess: of the pharynx, or of the throat, or retropharyngeal (105).—Abscess of the liver (115).—Abscess of the iliac fossa (108).—Abscess of the pelvis in females (130).—Periurterine abscess (130).—Abscess of the prostate (126).—Perinephric abscess (122).—Abscess: urinary, or periurethral or perineal (125).—Abscess of the breast (nonpuerperal) (183).—Abscess of the breast (puerperal) (141).—Angiolecitis (84).—Phlegmonous erysipelas (18).—Erysipelatous phlegmon (18).—Abscess: of the frontal sinus, or of the maxillary sinus, etc. (146).

145. Other diseases of the skin and annexa.

This title includes:

Acne	General dermatitis
Angiokeratoma	Grafting skin
Atrophic ulcer	Hebra's prurigo
Autoplasty	Herpes.
Bedsore	zoster
Cheloid	Ichthyosis
Chilblain	Impetigo
Chloasma	Infantile eczema
Chronic ulcer	Ingrown nail
Clavus	Intertrigo
Congenital ichthyosis	Itch
sclerema (1y+)	Keloid
Corn	Keratosis
Crural ulcer	Lichen
Crusta lactea	Lupus erythematosus
Dermatitis	Malignant pemphigus
venenata	Melanoderma
Dermatosis	Melasma
Diffuse sclerodermia	Miliaria
of cellular tissue	Milk crust
skin	Molluscum contagiosum
Division of cicatricial adhesions	fibrosum
Ecthyma	Morphœa
Eczema	Myiasis
Elephantiasis (nonfilarial)	Nonfilarial elephantiasis
Arabum	Onychia
of connective tissue	Onychoma
leg	Onyxis
lymphatic vessel	Pachydermatitis
penis	Pachydermia
scrotum	Parasitic disease of connective tissue
vulva	skin
Emphysema of cellular tissue	Pemphigus
connective tissue	neonatorum
Erythema	of infants
Exfoliative dermatitis	Pernio
Fistulous ulcer	

VIII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE—Contd.

145. Other diseases of the skin and annexa—Continued.

This title includes:

Pityriasis
Polysarcia
Prurigo
Pruritus
Psoriasis
Ringworm
Rosacea
Salt rheum
Scabies
Scalped head
Sclerema (ly+)
Sclerodermia
Serpiginous ulcer
Shingles
Skin parasites
Sloughing ulcer
Subcutaneous emphysema

Surgical emphysema
Sycosis
Trophoneurosis
Tumor of nail
skin
Ulcer (unqualified)
of leg
neck
perineum
Ulceration
Urticaria
Verruca
Vicious cicatrix
Wardrop's disease
Wart
Zona
Zoster

This title does not include: Pachydermic cachexia (88).—Elephantiasis Græcorum (17).

IX.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

146. Diseases of the bones (tuberculosis excepted).

This title includes:

Abscess of antrum of Highmore
bone
ethmoidal sinus
frontal sinus
jaw
mastoid process
maxillary sinus
periosteum
sphenoidal sinus
Caries
of bone
orbit
Circumscribed periostitis
Correction of deformity of bone by fracture
Craniotabes
Cyst of bone
jaw
Depressed bone of skull
Diffuse periostitis
Disease of accessory sinus
bone
frontal sinus
mastoid cell
periosteum
Empyema of accessory sinus
frontal sinus
mastoid process
Epiphysitis of bone
Ethmoidal sinusitis
Ethmoiditis
Exostosis
Faulty union of bone
Fever sore
Foreign body in accessory sinus
antrum
of Highmore

Foreign body in frontal sinus (and other
sinuses)
maxillary sinus
Fragilitas ossium
Frontal sinusitis
Gangrene of bone
General necrosis
Grafting bone
Hypertrophy of bone
Infective necrosis
osteomyelitis
periostitis
Inflammation of accessory sinus
bone
jaw
Leontiasis ossea
Mastoid abscess
disease
fistula
Mastoiditis
Maxillary sinusitis
Myelomatosis
Necrosis
of antrum
bone
femur
jaw
mastoid
maxilla
orbit
pelvis
New growth of accessory sinus (nonmalignant)
bone (nonmalignant)
jaw (nonmalignant)
spine (nonmalignant)

IX.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF
LOCOMOTION—Continued.

146. Diseases of the bones—Continued.

This title includes:

Node
Nonunion of fractured bone
Osseous tumor
Osteitis
 deformans
Osteochondroma
Osteoclasia
Osteodynia
Osteoma
Osteomyelitis
Osteoperiostitis
 of palate
Osteoplastic resection (of skull)
Osteotomy
Pansinusitis
Parasitic disease of accessory sinus
 bone
 frontal sinus
 jaw
 maxillary sinus
 spine
Perforation of mastoid antrum
 cell

Perforation of palatine vault
Periosteal abscess
Periostitis
Periostosis
Purulent osteitis
Sacrococcygeal tumor
Sequestrum
Sinusitis
Sphenoidal sinusitis
Sphenoiditis
Spinal osteoarthritis
Spontaneous fracture of bone
 spine
Suppuration of frontal sinus
Suppurative osteomyelitis
 periostitis
Symmetrical exostosis
 osteoma
Tumor of bone
 cranium
 skull
Ununited fracture

This title does not include: Abscess; ossifluent, or by congestion (34).—Osteocopic pains (37).—Osteosarcoma (45).—Phosphoric necrosis (58).—Caries of the petrous bone (76).—Dental caries (99).—Fractures (185).

147. Diseases of the joints (tuberculosis and rheumatism
excepted).

This title includes:

Abscess of joint
Ankylosis
 of joint
 spine
Arthralgia
Arthrectomy
Arthritis
Arthrocele
Arthrodesis
Arthrodynia
Arthropathy
Arthrophyte
Arthropyosis
Bow-leg (nonrhachitic)
Chondromalacia
Contracture of joint
Coxa valga
 vara
Cyst of joint
Disease of joint
Dislocation of bone (nontraumatic)
 intraarticular cartilage (dis-
 ease)
 joint (nontraumatic)
Epiphysitis of hip
Fibrous ankylosis of joint
Foreign body in joint

General ankylosis
Genu extrosum
 recurvatum
 valgum
 varum
Hæmorrhage of joint (nontraumatic)
Hydrarthrosis
Infective synovitis
Inflammation of joint
Loose body in joint
 cartilage
Necrosis of hip
Neuropathic joint disease
New growth of joint (nonmalignant)
Osseous ankylosis of joint
Polyarthrits (nonvertebral)
Purulent arthritis
 synovitis
Septic arthritis
Spondylolisthesis
Suppuration of joint
Suppurative synovitis
Synostosis of joint
 spine
Synovitis
Tapping joint
Villous synovitis

This title does not include: Rheumatic arthritis (47).

IX.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF
LOCOMOTION—Continued.

148. Amputations.

NOTE.—The cause for which the amputation was made should always be stated. This will enable the death to be classified elsewhere, as a rule.

This title includes:

Amputation
Disarticulation

Resection (unqualified)

This title does not include: Amputation of the breast (133).—Amputation of the penis (127).
Complications: Septicæmia.—Erysipelas.—Tetanus.—Hæmorrhage.

149. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion.

This title includes:

Abscess of bursa
 muscle
 tendon
Adhesion of tendon
Ainhum
Amyotonia congenita
Atrophy of muscle
Bunion
Bursal cyst
Bursitis
Chondritis
Club foot (not congenital)
 hand (not congenital)
Contracted palmar fascia
Contraction of fascia
 tendon
Contracture of muscle
Cramp of muscle
Crepitating synovitis
Deformity of foot (acquired)
 hand (acquired)
 limb (acquired)
Degeneration of muscle
Dermatomyositis
Diastasis of muscle
Diffused ganglion
Disease of aponeuroses
 tendon
Division of fascia
Dupuytren's contraction
 disease
Fatty infiltration of muscle
Flat foot
Ganglion
Grafting tendon
Hæmorrhagic polymyositis
Hallux valgus
 varus
Hammer toe
Hernia of muscle
Housemaids' knee
Hygroma
Hypertrophy of muscle
Infective myositis
Inflammation of bursa
 fascia
 muscle
 sheath of tendon
 tendon

Intercostal myalgia
Loose body in sheath of tendon
Lumbago
Mallet finger
Metatarsalgia
Muscular dystrophy
 rheumatism
Myalgia
 of muscle
Myodiastasis
Myositis
 fibrosa
 ossificans
Myotomy
Myotonia congenita
Neuromyositis
New growth of bursa (nonmalignant)
 tendon (nonmalignant)
Ossification of cartilage
 muscle
Painful flat foot
 talipes valgus
Parasitic disease of muscle
Perichondritis
Pes cavus
 planus
 valgus
Polymyositis
Progressive ossifying myositis
Psoriasis
Retraction of finger
 palmar fascia
Rheumatism of muscle
Rupture of muscle
 tendon
Shortening of tendon
Spasmodic torticollis
Talipes
 calcaneovalgus
 calcaneus
 cavus
 equinovalgus
 equinovarus
 valgus
 varus
Tarsalgia
Tenontosynovitis
Tenophyte
Tenorrhaphy

**IX.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF
LOCOMOTION—Continued.**

149. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion—Contd.

This title includes:

Tenosynovitis
Tenotomy
Thecal abscess
Thomsen's disease
Torticollis
Traumatic ossifying myositis

Tumor of bursa
cartilage
fascia
sheath of tendon
tendon
Union of divided tendon

X.—MALFORMATIONS.

150. Congenital malformations (stillbirths not included).

NOTE.—All malformations or deformities acquired after birth are classified under the diseases of the organ or part involved. This title may be subdivided as follows, only those malformations of sufficient importance to be returned as causes of death being considered:

(1) Hydrocephalus.

This subtitle includes:

Chronic hydrocephalus
Congenital cerebral tumor
hydrocephalus
tumor of brain
Dropsey of brain
Ependymitis

Hydrocephalus (unqualified)
of brain
Megalocephalus
Natal hydrocephalus
Water on brain
in head

This subtitle does not include: Acquired hydrocephalus (74).—Hydrocephalus from tuberculous meningitis (30).

(2) Congenital malformations of the heart.

This subtitle includes:

Aortic malformation
Atelocardia
Blue baby
disease
Cardiac deformity
Congenital aortic stenosis
disease of heart
malformation of heart
mitral stenosis
pulmonary stenosis
valvular heart disease
vitium cordis
Cyanosis (due to malformation of heart)
(persistence of foramen ovale)
from nonclosure of foramen of
Botallo
Deformity of heart

Imperfect closure of foramen ovale
development of heart
heart
Intrauterine malformation of heart
septum
Malformation of heart
Morbus cæruleus
Nonclosure of Eustachian valve
foramen of Botallo
ovale
Open foramen ovale
Patent ductus arteriosus
foramen ovale
Persistence of foramen of Botallo
ovale
Pervious ductus arteriosus
Premature valvular disease of heart

X.—MALFORMATIONS—Continued.

150. Congenital malformations—Continued.

(3) Other congenital malformations.

This subtitle includes:

Abnormality
 Abnormity
 Adenoids (congenital)
 Anaspadias
 Arrest of development
 Branchial cyst
 Cerebral hernia (congenital).
 meningocele.
 Cleft palate
 Congenital abnormality
 abnormity
 amputation
 atresia (of any part of body)
 club foot
 cystic disease of kidney
 deformity
 dislocation
 fracture
 imperforate urethra
 intestinal obstruction
 laryngeal stenosis
 malformation (stillbirth not
 included, see also Malforma-
 tion)
 obstruction
 of intestine
 pyloric stenosis
 spina bifida
 stenosis
 of intestine
 larynx
 talipes
 tumor
 Deformity
 Ectopia
 of bladder
 vesicae
 Encephalocele
 Epispadias
 Exomphalos
 Exstrophy of bladder
 Extroversion of bladder
 Fissure of lip (harelip)
 malformation
 palate
 spinal column
 Harelip
 Hemicephalus
 Hydrancephalocele
 Hydromyelia
 Hydromyelocele
 Hydrorrhachis
 Hypospadias
 Imperfect development
 intestinal canal

Imperforate anus
 pharynx
 rectum
 Malformation
 of abdominal wall
 anus
 artery
 bladder
 bone
 brain
 digestive system
 intestine
 jaw
 larynx
 lip
 lymphatic system
 membrane of brain
 spinal
 cord
 (menin-
 gocele)
 nervous system
 oesophagus
 palate
 rectum
 skull
 spinal column
 cord
 membrane
 spine
 Meningocele
 Meningomyelocele
 Microcephaly
 Monster
 Myelocele
 Nævus
 of skin
 pigmentosus
 Nondevelopment of brain
 Occlusion of anus (infant)
 Omphalocele
 Phimosis
 Podencephalus
 Preternatural birth
 Spina bifida
 Spinal hernia
 meningocele
 Syndactylism
 Syringomyelocele
 Torsion of penis
 Ulcerating spina bifida
 Urachal cyst
 Vascular nævus
 of skin

This subtitle does not include: Coloboma (75).—Painful valgus flatfoot (149).—Acquired hydrocephalus (74).

XI.—EARLY INFANCY.

151. Congenital debility, icterus, and sclerema.

NOTE.—Formerly this title included only infants under 3 months of age, as is still the case with the other titles (152 and 153) of this group. This direction has now been withdrawn and no other substituted. In the United States and in England this title will be restricted to deaths of children under 1 year of age. It is desirable to subdivide this title in order to segregate the very important group of deaths reported as due to "premature birth."

(1) Premature birth (not stillborn).¹

This subtitle includes:

Accidental abortion	Nondevelopment
Immature birth	Nonviability
Immaturity	Partus intempestivus
Incomplete gestation	Premature birth
Injury of mother causing premature birth.	Prematurity
Miscarriage	Puerperal eclampsia

(2) Congenital debility.

This subtitle includes:

Acute catarrhal hepatitis (-ly)	Exhaustion (-ly)
jaundice (-ly)	Extravasation of lung (-ly)
hepatitis (-ly)	Failure of circulation (-ly)
Artificial feeding (-ly)	respiration (-ly)
Asthenia (-ly)	Feeble constitution (-ly)
Atony (-ly)	infant (-ly)
Atresia of lung (-ly)	General atrophy (-ly)
Atrophy (-ly)	breaking down (-ly)
Black jaundice (-ly)	debility (-ly)
Bottle feeding (-ly)	decline (-ly)
Buhl's disease	marasmus (-ly)
Cachexia (-ly)	oedema (-ly)
Catarrhal hepatitis (-ly)	weakness (-ly)
icterus (-ly)	Gradual decline (-ly)
jaundice (-ly)	Hæmatogenous icterus (-ly)
Congenital (-ly)	jaundice (-ly)
ascites (-ly)	Hæmorrhagic icterus (-ly)
asthenia (-ly)	jaundice (-ly)
autotoxæmia (-ly)	Hepatitis (-ly)
cirrhosis of liver (-ly)	of newborn
debility (-ly)	Hydrops neonatorum
dyspnoea (-ly)	Icterus (-ly)
hepatic cirrhosis (-ly)	neonatorum
icterus (-ly)	of newborn
insufficiency (-ly)	Ill-development
malnutrition (-ly)	Imperfect circulation (-ly)
sclerema (-ly)	Improper food (-ly)
uræmia (-ly)	Inanition (from disease, -ly)
weakness (-ly)	Infancy (-ly)
Constitutional weakness (-ly)	Infantile atrophy (-ly)
Debility (-ly)	dropsy (-ly)
Decline (-ly)	heart failure (-ly)
Emaciation (-ly)	

¹ Deaths are compiled under *Premature birth* only when decedents are infants under 1 year of age. For those at or over that age, deaths are charged to title 150 unless another cause is stated in connection with the fact of prematurity. The fact of prematurity is sometimes inferred from the statements of cause of death of mother (e. g., "abortion," "miscarriage"), and it is of course necessary to apply such statement only to children born alive. Stillbirths are not included among deaths at all, no matter what the cause of death prior to birth (complete separation from body of mother) may have been. On the other hand, it is not permissible to exclude deaths of children prematurely born alive from the compilation of deaths.

XI.—EARLY INFANCY—Continued.

151. Congenital debility, icterus, and sclerema—Contd.

(2) Congenital debility—Continued.

This subtitle includes:

Infantile inertia (-ly)	Progressive asthenia (-ly)
tabes (-ly)	weakness (-ly)
Infirmity (-ly)	Prostration (-ly)
Inviability	Pulmonary atresia (-ly)
Jaundice (-ly)	extravasation (-ly)
of newborn	insufficiency (-ly)
Malassimilation (-ly)	Sclerema (-ly)
Maldevelopment	neonatorum
Malignant hepatitis (-ly)	Septic jaundice (-ly)
icterus (-ly)	Sick from birth (-ly)
jaundice (-ly)	Spasmodic asthenia (-ly)
Malnutrition (-ly)	Tabes (infants)
Marasmus (-ly)	Uric acid infarction (-ly)
Multiple birth (child)	Vital degeneration (-ly)
Newborn	Want of breast milk
Obstructive icterus (-ly)	vitality (-ly)
jaundice (-ly)	Wasting (-ly)
Oedema (-ly)	disease (infants)
neonatorum	Weakness (-ly)
of newborn	Worn out (-ly)
Pædatrophia (-ly)	Yellow jaundice (-ly)
Paralysis of lung (-ly)	

152. Other causes peculiar to early infancy.

NOTE.—This title includes only deaths of infants under 3 months of age.

(1) Injuries at birth (not stillborn).

This subtitle includes:

Abnormal labor	Hæmorrhage of scalp (injury at birth)
parturition	Injury at birth
Accident of labor	in delivery
Accidental suffocation in labor (-3m)	Inspiration of vaginal mucus
Apoplexy neonatorum	Instrumental delivery
Breech presentation	Malpresentation
Cæsarean operation	Placenta prævia
Cephalæmatoma	Podalic version
Cephalic hæmorrhage (at birth)	Pressure during birth
Cerebral compression (injury at birth)	of funis
hæmorrhage (injury at birth)	on brain (injury at birth)
pressure (injury at birth)	Prolapse of funis
Compression during birth	umbilical cord
of brain (injury at birth)	Prolonged labor
umbilical cord	Protracted dry birth
Consequence of labor	labor
Delayed confinement	Puncture of foetal membrane
delivery	Retarded labor
Difficult birth	Rupture of brain (incident to birth)
labor	Shock of birth
Dystocia	Strangulation of umbilical cord
Excessive pressure in delivery	Suffocation in childbirth (-3m) ¹
Foot presentation	of fœtus during parturition ¹
Forced delivery	Transverse presentation
Forceps operation	Traumatism of birth
Hæmatoma of brain	Vectis (use of)
Hæmorrhage before birth	Version
parturition	

¹ But not resulting in death before complete separation of the body of the child from the mother.

XI.—EARLY INFANCY—Continued.

152. Other causes peculiar to early infancy—Continued.

(2) Other causes peculiar to early infancy.¹*This subtitle includes:*

Apnoea (—3m)	Hæmorrhage of umbilical cord
neonatorum	umbilicus
Asphyxia ²	viscera
neonatorum	Hereditary sepsis
of newborn	Imperfect inflation of lung (—3m)
pallida	Infantile derangement
Atelectasis	disease
neonatorum	Infected navel
of newborn	umbilicus
Cellulitis of umbilicus (—3m)	Infectious omphalitis
Collapse of lung	Inflammation of navel
Congenital atelectasis	umbilical cord
cyanosis	umbilicus
peritonitis	Melæna neonatorum
Congestive asphyxia	Mortification of umbilical cord
Cyanopathy	Omphalitis
Cyanosis	Omphalorrhagia
(not due to malformation of	Phlebitis of umbilicus
heart, —3m)	Postnatal asphyxia
neonatorum	Sepsis of umbilicus
of newborn	Septic infection of umbilicus
Disease of navel	umbilical cord
umbilicus	Septicæmia from navel
Gangrene of umbilical cord	of umbilicus
Hæmoglobinuria neonatorum	Simple apnoea
Hæmophilia neonatorum	Ulcer of navel cord
Hæmorrhage of funis	Undeveloped lung (—3m)
navel	Winckel's disease
newborn	

153. Lack of care.

NOTE.—This title includes only deaths of infants under 3 months of age.

This title includes:

Bad treatment (newborn)	Lack of care (newborn)
Desertion (newborn)	clothing (newborn)
Exposure	Neglect
to cold	Uncleanliness (newborn)
Lack of care	

¹ Exclusive of injuries at birth.² The very indefinite term "asphyxia" is sometimes returned by physicians with no statement as to disease or condition causing it. When no definite information can be secured, death is compiled under title No. 152 for infants under 3 months of age and under title No. 189 for persons above that age.

XII.—OLD AGE.

154. Senility.

This title includes:

Age (70y+)	Progressive asthenia (70y+)
Asthenia (70y+)	weakness (70y+)
Atony (70y+)	Prostration (70y+)
Atrophy (70y+)	Senectus
of old age	Senile asthenia
Cachexia (70y+)	atrophy
of old age	cachexia
Debility (70y+)	debility
of old age	decay
Decline (70y+)	degeneration
Degeneration (70y+)	dementia
Dementia of old age	exhaustion
Euthanasia (70y+)	fibrosis
Exhaustion (70y+)	heart
of old age	imbecility
General atrophy (70y+)	insanity
breaking down (70y+)	mania
debility (70y+)	marasmus
decline (70y+)	melancholia
marasmus (70y+)	paresis
senile failure	prostration
weakness (70y+)	psychosis
Gradual decline (70y+)	softening
Imbecility of old age	vascular degeneration
Inanition (from disease, 70y+)	weakness
Infirmity (70y+)	Senility
Malassimilation (70y+)	Vital degeneration (70y+)
Malnutrition (70y+)	Want of vitality (70y+)
Marasmus (70y+)	Wasting (70y+)
of old age	Weakness (70y+)
Morbus senilis	Worn out (70y+)
Old age	

This title does not include: Senile gangrene (142).—Senile paralysis (66).

XIII.—EXTERNAL CAUSES.

NOTE.—Under suicide should be classed only those deaths in which suicide or attempt at suicide is proved. In collective suicides, only adults should be classed under suicide and minors should be considered as the victims of murder (182-184).

155. Suicide by poison.

This title includes:

Poisoning (suicidal) ¹	Voluntary poisoning
Suicide by poison (any solid or liquid) ¹	

This title does not include: Morphinism (59).—Cocainism (59).

¹ See list under *Poisoning* in Index. Of course any poison not included in list, if taken with suicidal intent, should be included under this title (155), unless a gas or vapor killing by inhalation (156).

XIII.—EXTERNAL CAUSES—Continued.

156. Suicide by asphyxia.*This title includes:*

Suicide by asphyxia (any gas or vapor) ¹	Suicide by inhalation of gas (any gas or vapor) ¹
carbon monoxide	suffocation (any gas or vapor) ¹
chloroform (vapor)	vapor (any vapor)
gas (any gas) ¹	
illuminating gas	

157. Suicide by hanging or strangulation.*This title includes:*

Suicide by hanging	Suicide by strangulation
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158. Suicide by drowning.*This title includes:*

Suicide by drowning	Suicide by submersion
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159. Suicide by firearms.*This title includes:*

Suicide by firearms	Suicide by shooting
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160. Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments.*This title includes:*

Suicide by cutting instrument throat	Suicide by piercing instrument
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161. Suicide by jumping from high places.*This title includes:*

Suicide by jumping from high places

162. Suicide by crushing.*This title includes:*

Suicide by crushing jumping before train.	Suicide by jumping before other vehicles.
--	---

163. Other suicides.*This title includes:*

Felo de se	Suicide by burns
Suicidal wound	fire
Suicide (unqualified)	scalds

¹ See list under *Poisoning* in Index, with alternative references to 155 or 156, accordingly as certain poisonous agents may be used, with suicidal intent, in either the solid or liquid forms (155) or as a vapor by inhalation (156). When the form is not known, preference is given to the usual method, e. g., suicide by chloroform (156).

XIII.—EXTERNAL CAUSES.—Continued.

164. Poisoning by food.

This title includes:

Acute food poisoning	Milk poisoning
Botulism	Mouldy bread poisoning
Cheese poisoning	Mushroom poisoning
Cretoxismus	Mussel poisoning
Damaged meat poisoning	Poisonous food
Diseased food	Pork poisoning
Egg albumen poisoning	Potato poisoning
Fish poisoning	Ptomaine poisoning (food poisoning)
Food poisoning (unqualified)	Sausage poisoning
Ichthyotoxicon poisoning	Shell fish poisoning
Meat poisoning	Tyrotoxicon poisoning

165. Other acute poisonings.

This title includes:

Accidental poisoning	Poisoned wound
Acute ergotism	Poisoning ¹
poisoning	Serum intoxication
toxic gastritis	poisoning
gastroenteritis	Snake bite
Antimonial cholera	Toxic gastritis
Antitoxin poisoning	gastroenteritis
Bite of insect	meningitis
venomous serpent	Venom of animal
viper	centipede
Opium narcosis	Venomous bite

This title does not include: Saturnism (87).—Hydrargyriam, etc. (58 or 59, according to circumstances).—Morphinism, Chronic ergotism, etc. (59).—Intoxication by ptomaines (autointoxication) (55).—Autointoxication (55).—Urinary intoxication (125).—Uremic intoxication (120).—Poisoning by food (164).—Suicide by poisoning (165).—Homicidal poisoning (184).

166. Conflagration.

This title includes:

Conflagration (to include all injuries of whatsoever nature resulting therefrom)	Inhalation of smoke (burning building)
Crushed at fire (conflagration)	Jumped from burning building
Fire (in sense of conflagration)	Suffocation (burning building)

167. Burns (conflagration excepted).

This title includes:

Burn (conflagration excepted, of any organ or part)	Burn by vitriol
by boiling liquid	Dermatitis actinica
water	ambustionis
coal oil	Effects of corrosives
corrosive substance	radium
fire	x rays
gasoline	Explosion of lamp
kerosene	Lamp accident
petroleum	Scald (of any part of body)
steam	by steam
sulphuric acid	Sunburn

This title does not include: Conflagration (166).

¹ See list under *Poisoning* in Index. Solid or liquid poisons not known to be used with suicidal or homicidal intent (accidental or probably accidental), and not included under chronic occupational poisoning (57 or 58), habit poisoning (59), or food poisoning (164), belong under this title.

XIII.—EXTERNAL CAUSES—Continued.

168. Absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted).*This title includes:*

Accidental asphyxia	Ether (vapor)
Acetylene poisoning	Gas
Acute etherism	Hydrogen sulphide
Ammonia poisoning	Illuminating gas
Amyl nitrite poisoning	Inhalation of gas
Anæsthesia chloroform	Kiln vapors
Anæsthetic	Laughing gas
for operation (unqualified)	Marsh gas
Asphyxia (accidental)	Nitrous oxide
by fumes	Noxious vapors or effluvia (including those produced by explosives)
gas (accidental)	Overlain
smoke (conflagration excepted)	Poisoning (gas or vapor) ¹
stove	Poisonous gas
vapor	vapor
Bisulphide of carbon poisoning	Sewer gas poisoning
Carbon bisulphide poisoning	poisoning
dioxide poisoning	Suffocation (unqualified)
monoxide poisoning	(by abnormal atmospheric pressure)
Charcoal fumes	(by gas or vapor)
Chloroform (vapor)	by gas, poisonous
Choke damp poisoning (not in mines)	smoke (conflagration excepted)
Coal gas poisoning	in bed
Cordite poisoning (vapor)	Sulphuretted hydrogen
Cyanogen poisoning	Water gas
Delayed chloroform poisoning (vapor)	
Deleterious gas	

This title does not include: Asphyxia of an adult (without further statement) (189).—Chronic etherism (59).—Suicide by asphyxia (156).—Homicidal gas poisoning (184).

169. Accidental drowning.

NOTE.—This title includes all drowning not definitely stated to be suicidal (156) or homicidal (184) in character.

This title includes:

Accidental drowning	Found drowned (open verdict)
submersion	Lost at sea
Asphyxia by drowning	Suffocation by drowning
Cramp while bathing	submersion
Drowning (unqualified)	

170. Traumatism by firearms.

NOTE.—This title includes all deaths resulting from injuries by firearms not definitely stated to be suicidal (156) or homicidal (182) in character.

This title includes:

Accidental wound by firearms (of any part of body)	Shooting
Firearms	Shot
Gunshot	Traumatism by firearms
Pistol wound	Wound by firearms

¹ See list under Poisoning in Index.

XIII.—EXTERNAL CAUSES—Continued.

171. Traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments.

NOTE.—This title includes all deaths resulting from injuries of this character, except those definitely stated to be due to suicide (160) or homicide (183).

This title includes:

Cut (of any part of body)	Traumatism by cutting instrument
Incised wound (of any part of body)	piercing instrument
Knife cut	Wound by cutting instrument (of any
stab (accidental)	part of body)
Punctured wound (of any part of body)	piercing instrument (of any
Stab wound (of any part of body, acci-	part of body)
dental)	

172. Traumatism by fall.

This title includes:

Accidental fall	Fall into hold (ship, etc.)
Fall down stairs	Injury by diving
from horse	from fall
in ship	Traumatism by falling

173. Traumatism in mines and quarries.

NOTE.—The exact nature of the accident and the particular employment of all persons killed in or about the mine or quarry should be stated; also the kind of mine. The title should be subdivided to show the data for mines and quarries separately, or even by kind of mine, if sufficiently important.

This title includes:

Accident in mine	Injury by mining machinery
quarry	wagon in mine
Asphyxia by gas in mine	in mine
Choke damp (unqualified)	quarry
Explosion of fire damp	Mining accident
Fall in pit (mine or quarry)	Traumatism in mine
shaft (mine)	quarry
of coal (mine)	Violent death in mine
stone (quarry)	quarry

174. Traumatism by machines.

NOTE.—The nature of the industry in which the machinery was employed should be noted, as "agricultural machinery," "machinery in woolen mill," etc.

This title includes:

Accidental fall of machinery	Injury by machinery
Caught in shafting	Traumatism by machinery
Crushed by traveling crane	passenger elevator
Elevator accident	

XIII.—EXTERNAL CAUSES—Continued.**175. Traumatism by other crushing (vehicles, railways, landslides, etc.).**

NOTE.—This title may be subdivided to show important groups, such as railroad accidents, etc.

This title includes:

Automobile accident	Run over by car
Bicycle accident	vehicle (unspecified)
injury	Runaway accident
Collision	Street car accident
Crushing	railway accident
by bumpers	Struck by automobile
Cycle accident	car or engine
Derailment	Subway accident
Earthquake	Surface car accident
Electric railway accident	Thrown from automobile
Elevated railway accident	Traumatism by aeroplane
Fall from car or engine	automobile
carriage	balloon
or with aeroplane	crushing
balloon	electric railroad
parachute	landslide
Found dead on railroad	other crushing
Injury getting off car or engine	railroad
Interurban railway accident	street railroad
Killed on railroad	vehicle (carriage, wagon,
Landslide	bicycle, etc.)
Motor cycle accident	Trolley accident
Railroad accident	Wound by crushing
Run over by automobile	

176. Injuries by animals.

This title includes:

Bite (of any animal)	Injury by any animal (due to viciousness)
Dog bite	Kick (by horse or other animal)
Gored	Traumatism by horses (due to viciousness)

177. Starvation.

This title includes.

Deprivation of water	Misery
Destitution	Overexertion
Fatigue	Privation
Hunger	Starvation ¹
Inanition (starvation)	Thirst
Insufficient nourishment	

This title does not include: Lack of care (newborn infants) (153).—Insufficient nourishment (newborn infants) (153).—Sitiophobia (68).—Hysterical anorexia (73).

¹ The words "starvation" and "inanition" are sometimes used, in the United States, to denote exhaustion from defective nourishment, due to disease or to senile or congenital debility. Only where death was caused by actual privation should assignment be made to International title No. 177.

XIII.—EXTERNAL CAUSES—Continued.

178. Excessive cold.

This title includes:

Congelation	Freezing
Effects of cold (temperature)	Frostbite
Exposure to cold (3m+)	Frozen

This title does not include: Cold (of the newborn) (153).

179. Effects of heat.

This title includes:

Atmospheric pyrexia	Heat stroke
Effects of heat	Hot weather
in engine rooms,	Hyperthermia
laundries, etc.	Insolation
Excessive heat	Overheated
Heat	Sunstroke
apoplexy	Thermic fever
cramps	Thermonosus
exhaustion	Thermoplegia
fever	
prostration	

180. Lightning.

This title includes:

Lightning

181. Electricity (lightning excepted).

This title includes:

Accidental electric shock	Electricity (lightning excepted)
electrocution	Injury by electric shock
Electric shock	

182. Homicide by firearms.

This title includes:

Assassination by firearms	Shot (homicidal)
Gunshot (homicidal)	by burglar
Homicide by firearms	in duel
gunshot	Wound by firearms (homicidal)
Shooting (homicidal)	

183. Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments.

This title includes:

Assassination by cutting or piercing instrument	Homicide by piercing instrument
Cut (homicidal)	Knife cut (homicidal)
Homicide by cutting instrument	stab
	Wound by cutting instrument (homicidal)

XIII.—EXTERNAL CAUSES—Continued.

184. Homicide by other means.

This title includes:

Assassination (without further explanation)	Infanticide (unqualified)
Bite of human being	Killed in fight
Criminal abortion (death of mother or child)	Lynching
Duel	Manslaughter
Homicidal poisoning	Murder (unqualified)
wound	Throwing of sulphuric acid
Homicide (unqualified)	vitriol
Incendiarism	Traumatism (homicidal)
	Wound (homicidal)

185. Fractures (cause not specified).

NOTE.—This is an indefinite title. The cause of the fracture should be stated so that the death can be classified according to the means of death (railroad accident, fall of elevator, etc.).

This title includes:

Avulsion of bone	Laceration of ligament of joint
Compound fracture	Luxation
Detachment of epiphyses	of spine
Dislocation (any bone or cartilage)	vertebra
Fracture (any bone)	Separation of epiphyses
Green stick fracture	Subluxation
Impacted fracture	Wiring fractured bone

186. Other external violence.

NOTE.—This is the residual title for external causes. Many indefinite returns found here could be assigned elsewhere if the means of death and the character of violence (accidental, suicidal, or homicidal) were stated. Deaths from legal execution and war are also included, and may be stated separately if deemed desirable.

This title includes:

Abrasion (of any part of body)	Entrance of air into vein
Accident	Evisceration
Accidental wound	Execution
Air embolism	Explosion
Asphyxia by vomiting	Exposure (3m+)
Avulsion (unqualified)	External causes
Bad treatment (of a child)	Foot ball accident
Battle	Foreign body in abdominal cavity
Blow (unqualified)	wall
Bruise (of any part of body)	air passage
Brushburn	brain
Capital punishment	bronchi
Casualty	larynx
Choked while vomiting	lung
Compression of chest	nasal passage
Concussion of brain	pharynx
spinal cord	pleural cavity
spine	trachea
Contusion (of any part of body)	vagina
Decapitation	Friction-burn
Division of vein	Gangrene of wound
Electrocution (legal execution only)	Hæmorrhage from wound

XIII.—EXTERNAL CAUSES—Continued.

186. Other external violence—Continued.

This title includes:

Hanging (legal execution only)
 Ill treatment (of child)
 Injury (of any part of body)
 by falling body
 Inspiration of foreign material
 Killed
 in cyclone
 Laceration (of any part of body)
 Malpractice
 Obstructive laryngitis (foreign body)
 Perforation of abdomen (cause not indicated)
 chest (cause not indicated)
 cranium (cause not indicated)
 skull (cause not indicated)
 thoracic cavity (cause not indicated)
 thorax (cause not indicated)
 Puncture of vein
 Rupture of bladder (traumatic)
 liver (traumatic)
 Septic wound
 Severed extremity
 Severing of artery
 Strangulation
 Suffocation by plugging of air passage
 strangulation
 Suture of heart

Traumatic abscess of liver
 amputation
 aneurysm
 cellulitis
 cerebral meningitis
 cerebritis
 compression of brain
 spinal cord
 convulsions
 delirium
 emphysema
 eventration
 fever
 gangrene
 meningeal hemorrhage
 meningitis
 nephritis
 paralysis
 perforation (of any organ)
 pleuritis
 pyæmia
 rupture of heart
 muscle
 uterus
 septicæmia
 shock¹
 Traumatism (of any organ or part of body)
 Violence
 Wound (of any organ or part of body)

XIV.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.

NOTE.—The following titles relate chiefly to diseases not well defined by the physician, either because his means of information were not sufficient, because the disease was lacking in distinctive features, or, perhaps, because he failed to make a complete diagnosis. There are also included (under title 189) some cases in which the cause of death is entirely unspecified or reported as "Unknown," sometimes on account of the absence of medical attendance. Registrars should not accept any returns compiled under these titles if it is possible to secure more definite statements.

187. Ill defined organic disease.

This title includes:

Anasarca
 Ascites
 Congenital ascites (1y+)
 Dropsy
 of abdomen
 bowel
 foot
 intestine
 peritonæum

General anasarca
 œdema (1y+)
 Hydroperitonæum
 Hydrops
 Infantile dropsy (1y+)
 Œdema (1y+)
 of connective tissue
 extremity
 Universal hydrops

This title does not include: Œdema of the newborn (151).—Œdema of the glottis (87).—Œdema of the lungs (94).—Œdema of the brain (84).

¹ Although this term is an inclusion of title No. 175 in the French manual (index only), it is the Census practice to compile such deaths under International title No. 186 in agreement with the assignment of *Traumatism* (unqualified). Both are indefinite and unsatisfactory returns.

XIV.—ILL DEFINED DISEASES—Continued.

188. Sudden death.

This title includes:

Cardiac syncope
Died suddenly
Dropped dead
Fainting fit

Sudden death (nonpuerperal)
Syncope (fatal)
of heart

This title does not include: Puerperal sudden death (139), nor "sudden death" with an explanatory expression, such as "due to diabetes" (50), or "caused by apoplexy" (64), etc.

189. Cause of death not specified or ill defined.

This title includes:

Abdominal disease
 section
Acute delirious mania
 delirium
Anorexia
Apnoea (3m+)
Artificial feeding (1y+)
Asphyxia (3m+) (not violence)
Asthenia (1y-69y)
 of heart
Asthenic delirium
 fever
Atony (1y-69y)
Atrophy (1y-69y)
Bilious
 catarrh
 fever
Bottle feeding (1y+)
Cachexia (1y-69y)
Capillary congestion
Carbon dioxide poisoning (pathological)
Cardiac asthenia
 exhaustion
 failure
 paralysis
Carphology
Catarrhal fever
 inflammation
 sclerosis
"Chronic"
Cœliotomy
Collapse (unqualified)
Colliquative fever
Coma
Complication of diseases
Congenital (1y+)
 asthenia (1y+)
 debility (1y+)
 dyspnoea (1y+)
 insufficiency (1y+)
 malnutrition (1y+)
 weakness (1y+)
Congestion
 of heart
 vein
Congestive asphyxia (3m+)
 chill
 fever

Constitutional weakness (1y+)
Cyanosis (not due to malformation of
 heart, 3m+)
 (without further qualification,
 3m+)
Cystic degeneration
Debility (1y-69y)
Decline (1y-69y)
Degeneration (1y-69y)
Delirium
Dentition
Diathesis
Dilatation
Disease of head
 navel (3m+)
Distention of abdomen
Dyspnoea
Effusion
Emaciation (1y+)
Ephemeral fever
Exacerbation
Exhaustion (1y-69y)
Failure of circulation (1y+)
 respiration (1y+)
Feeble constitution (1y+)
 infant (1y+)
Fever (undefined)
 of unknown cause
Fistula
Found dead
Gastric fever
Gastrointestinal fever
General atrophy (1y-69y)
 breaking down (1y-69y)
 catarrh
 collapse
 congestion
 debility (1y-69y)
 decline (1y-69y)
 marasmus (1y-69y)
 weakness (1y-69y)
Gradual decline (1y-69y)
Hæmorrhagic fever
Headache
Heart exhaustion
 failure
Hyperæmia
Hyperpyrexia

XIV.—ILL DEFINED DISEASES—Continued.

189. Cause of death not specified or ill defined—Continued.

This title includes:

Hypertrophy
 Immature birth (child, 1y+)
 Immaturity (child, 1y+)
 Imperfect circulation (1y+)
 Improper food (1y+)
 Inanition (from disease, 1y-69y)
 Infancy (1y+)
 Infantile atrophy (1y+)
 derangement (3m+)
 disease (3m+)
 fever
 heart failure (1y+)
 inertia (1y+)
 tabes (1y+)
 Infection
 Infectious disease
 Infirmitv (1y-69y)
 Inflammation
 of abdomen
 Inflammatory fever
 Inquest pending
 Insomnia
 Laparotomy
 Malassimilation (1y-69y)
 Malignant fever
 Malnutrition (1y-69y)
 Marasmus (1y-69y)
 Natural causes
 Neglect (3m+)
 Nervous fever
 No disease
 "Noncontagious"
 Obstruction
 Operation
 Overwork
 Paracentesis
 Paralysis cordis
 of heart.
 Paresis of heart
 Perforation
 Polyuria
 Postoperative shock
 Premature birth (child, 1y+)
 Prematurity (child, 1y+)
 Progressive asthenia (1y-69y)

Progressive weakness (1y-69y)
 Prostration (1y-69y)
 Pyrexia (of uncertain origin)
 Rash
 Rupture of viscera
 Seasickness
 Section of abdomen
 Shock
 Sick from birth (1y+)
 Simple continued fever
 Slow fever
 Softening
 Sore
 Stenosis
 Stupor
 Subdelirium
 Suppuration
 Surgical apoplexy
 exhaustion
 mania
 operation
 shock
 Synochal fever
 Tabes
 Tapping of abdomen
 Teething
 Transfusion of blood
 Trepanning
 Trephining
 of skull
 Typhomania
 Undetermined
 Unknown
 cause
 disease
 Unspecified
 Venous congestion
 Violent fever
 Visitation of God
 Vital degeneration (1y-69y)
 Want of vitality (1y-69y)
 Wasting (1y-69y)
 Weak heart
 Weakness (1y-69y)
 Worn out (1y-69y)

This title does not include: Congenital debility (151).—Exhaustion, cachexia, or debility: in old persons (154).—Fever: ataxo-dynamic (1), or continued (1), or summer (98), or hay (98).—Asphyxia from external cause (156 or 168).—Cyanosis of the newborn (152).

INDEX.

12/1/11

SUGGESTIONS ON USE OF INDEX.

References are to the titles of the detailed International List of Causes of Death, Second Decennial Revision (1909), as shown in the preceding Tabular List. For use with abridged lists, see p. 34.

Terms are to be understood with the qualifications indicated only. The expression "not otherwise defined" may be considered as implied in each assignment.

The names of organs or parts of the body and also of diseases are shown with the adjective form in parentheses, as "Abdomen (abdominal)," "Heart (cardiac)," "Kidney (renal)," "Tuberculosis (tuberculous)," etc. Either word may be read with the indented list of words following, as "Abscess of abdomen" or "Abdominal abscess," etc., as may be necessary to identify the form returned.

Stillbirths are not included in deaths. Reference may be made to the heads "Stillbirth" and "Premature birth" for certain terms that require a distinction in this respect.

Symbols are used for age limits that govern the reference to certain titles, especially 70, 71, 89, 90, 104, 105, 151, 152, 153, 154, and 189:

Under 3 months (-3m)	Under 15 years and 45 years and over
3 months and over (3m+)	(-15y, 45y+)
Under 1 year (-1y)	1 to 69 years, both inclusive (1y-69y)
1 year and over (1y+)	Under 60 years (-60y)
Under 5 years (-5y)	60 years and over (60y+)
5 years and over (5y+)	70 years and over (70y+)
15 to 44 years, both inclusive (15y-44y)	

The words "Cancer" and "Tumor" are used as general terms for all varieties of malignant and nonmalignant neoplasms, respectively; for lists of forms, see pages 63 and 66. See also "Injury" or "Wound" for the general assignment of terms denoting external violence, and "Poisoning" for the distinctions involved in the assignment of poisonings and intoxications. Under "Arm" may be found assignments applicable to leg, thigh, extremity, etc.; under "Bone," those of any particular bone; and under "Joint," the general references for any articulation.

The additional terms and changes in classification contained in the Appendix (p. 301) have not been incorporated in either the Index proper or the Tabular List.

SYNOPSIS OF THE CASE

The case of *John Doe* v. *Jane Doe* is a matter of some importance, and the facts are as follows: The plaintiff, John Doe, is a resident of the State of New York, and the defendant, Jane Doe, is a resident of the State of New Jersey. The plaintiff claims that the defendant is liable to him for the sum of \$1000, and the defendant claims that the plaintiff is liable to her for the sum of \$1000.

The plaintiff's claim is based upon the fact that the defendant, Jane Doe, is a resident of the State of New Jersey, and the plaintiff, John Doe, is a resident of the State of New York. The plaintiff claims that the defendant is liable to him for the sum of \$1000, and the defendant claims that the plaintiff is liable to her for the sum of \$1000.

The defendant's claim is based upon the fact that the plaintiff, John Doe, is a resident of the State of New York, and the defendant, Jane Doe, is a resident of the State of New Jersey. The defendant claims that the plaintiff is liable to her for the sum of \$1000, and the plaintiff claims that the defendant is liable to him for the sum of \$1000.

The court, in its opinion, has held that the plaintiff, John Doe, is liable to the defendant, Jane Doe, for the sum of \$1000, and the defendant, Jane Doe, is liable to the plaintiff, John Doe, for the sum of \$1000. The court has also held that the plaintiff, John Doe, is liable to the defendant, Jane Doe, for the sum of \$1000, and the defendant, Jane Doe, is liable to the plaintiff, John Doe, for the sum of \$1000.

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¹ See forms of cancer on p. 62. Any form of cancer with location not stated is assigned to (45), except epithelioma and epithelial tumor (44). When the location is stated, assignment is to titles 39 to 45, according to the list of organs or parts of the body affected.

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- labioglossopharyngeal 63
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PARASITIC DISEASE

All "germ diseases," e.g. Typhoid fever (caused by the *Bacillus typhosus*), are parasitic diseases, but the expression is usually understood to include those caused by higher fungi or by animal parasites. The name of the disease should be reported by the physician if possible, not merely the name of the parasite. The latter, however, may be confirmatory of diagnosis, or in itself, in some cases, diagnostic. The brief list below should be used with caution and as subordinate to the statement of disease causing death when that is given.

Parasite	Parasitic disease
Actinomyces bovis	Actinomycosis 25
Amœba dysenteriae	Amœbic dysentery 14
Ancylostoma	Ancylostomiasis 106
Ankylostoma	Ankylostomiasis 106
Ascaris lumbricoides	Ascariasis 107
Aspergillus	See Aspergillosis

<i>Parasite—Con.</i>	<i>Parasitic disease—Con.</i>	<i>Parasite—Con.</i>	<i>Parasitic disease—Con.</i>
Bacillus		Schistosoma	Schistosomiasis 107
aerogenes capsulatus	Bacillus aerogenes capsulatus infection 20	Shiga's bacillus	Bacillary dysentery 14
anthracis	Anthrax 22	Spirillum cholerae	Asiatic cholera 12
botulinus	Botulism 164	Spirillum obermeieri	Relapsing fever 3
cholerae	Asiatic cholera 12	Spirochæta	
coli communis	Bacillus coli communis infection	obermeieri	Relapsing fever 3
	(-2y) 104	pallida	Syphilis 37
	(2y+) 105	Spironema pallidum	Syphilis 37
	Found also in peritonitis, terminal infections, etc.	Staphylococcus	Staphylococcus infection 20
diphtheria	Diphtheria 9	Streptococcus	Streptococcus infection 20
dysenteria	Bacillary dysentery 14	Tænia	Tæniasis 107
influenzae	Influenza 10	Tapeworm	Tæniasis 107
lepræ	Leprosy 17	Treponema pallidum	Syphilis 37
mallei	Glanders 21	Trichina spiralis	Trichiniasis 107
pestis	Plague 15	Trypanosoma	Trypanosomiasis 55
pneumoniae	Pneumonia 92	Tubercle bacillus	See Tuberculosis
shigæ	Bacillary dysentery 14	Uncinaria	Uncinariasis 106
tetani	Tetanus 24	Vincent's bacillus	Vincent's angina 100
typhi abdominals	Typhoid fever 1		
typhosus	Typhoid fever 1		(If the name of the parasite is not stated, assignment may be made to the various organs and parts of the body as stated under the general heading Disease.)
tuberculosis	See Tuberculosis	Parasitic stomatitis 99	
Balantidium coli	Balantidial dysentery 14	Parathyroid gland, tumor 88	
Blastomyces	Blastomycosis 25	Paratyphoid fever 1	
Bothriocephalus	Tæniasis 107	Paratyphus 1	
Cestodes	Tæniasis 107	Parauterine abscess	
Comma bacillus	Asiatic cholera 12	(nonpuerperal) 130	
Cysticercus cellulosæ	See Cysticercus	(puerperal) 137	
Dibothriocephalus	Tæniasis 107	Paregoric poisoning 165	
Eberth's bacillus	Typhoid fever 1	Parenchymatous	
Echinococcus	See Hydatid	goitre 88	
Entamoeba histolytica	Entamoebic dysentery 14	hepatitis 111	
		acute 111	
Fasciola hepatica	Hepatic distomiasis 107	nephritis 120	
Filaria	See Filariasis	acute 119	
Fluke	Distomiasis 107	chronic 120	
Friedländer's pneumobacillus	Pneumonia 92	tonsillitis 100	
Gonococcus	Gonococcus infection 38	Paresis 67	
Hookworm	Hookworm disease 106	bladder 124	
Klebs-Löffler bacillus	Diphtheria 9	bowel 110	
Koch's comma bacillus	Asiatic cholera 12	general 67	
Laverania	Malaria 4	heart 189	
Löffler's bacillus	Diphtheria 9	infantile 63	
Meningococcus	Cerebrospinal fever 61	intestine 110	
Micrococcus		peripheral, progressive 63	
intracellularis meningitidis	Cerebrospinal fever 61	pseudohypertrophic 63	
lanceolatus	Pneumonia 92	senile 154	
melitensis	Malta fever 3	stomach 103	
meningitidis	Cerebrospinal fever 61	vesical 124	
Microspironema pallidum	Syphilis 37	Paretic dementia 67	
Necator americanus	Hookworm disease 106	Parietes (see Wall)	
Negri bodies	Diagnostic of rabies 23	Parkinson's disease 63	
Oldum albicans	Thrush 99	Paronychia 144	
Paratyphoid bacillus	Paratyphoid fever 1	Parotid	
Pfeiffer's bacillus	Influenza 10	cynanche 19	
Plasmodium malarie	Malaria 4	gland	
Pneumobacillus	Pneumonia 92	abscess 99	
Pneumococcus	Pneumonia 92	cancer 45	
Round worm	Ascariasis 107	infection 99	
		tumor 99	

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POISONING

All internal poisoning, intoxication, or toxæmia, may be divided, for the purpose of statistical assignment under the titles of the International List, into two general groups:

A. Toxæmia from poisons produced within the body

Such poisons may result from normal or pathologic cell action, from the growth of animal or vegetable parasites (e. g., diphtheria or typhoid toxins) or

in the course of various diseases (e. g., diabetic coma from β -oxybutyric acid intoxication). When due to a definite disease, the condition should be tabulated thereunder. Some more or less indefinite terms are assigned as follows:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Acidosis (diabetic) 50 | Septic toxæmia 20 |
| Autointoxication 55 | Stercoræmia 110 |
| Copragæmia 110 | Toxæmia 55 |
| Leucomaine poisoning 55 | Toxic psychosis 68 |
| Ptomaine poisoning (not food poisoning) 55 | Toxinfection 55 |
| Puerperal toxæmia 138 | Uræmia 120 |
| uræmia 138 | Uræmic intoxication 120 |
| | Urinary intoxication 125 |

B. Poisoning by external substances

The word "poisoning" should be restricted to this group, as far as possible. It is divided as follows:

1. Chronic, habit, and industrial poisoning

- 56. Alcoholism (acute or chronic)
- 57. Chronic lead poisoning
- 58. Other chronic occupation poisonings
- 59. Other chronic poisonings

2. Other poisoning (usually acute)

- (a) Suicidal (solid or liquid poison) 155
 - (gas or vapor) 156
- (b) Homicidal 184
- (c) Accidental (or undefined):
 - 164. Poisoning by food. Includes "ptomaine poisoning" due to food
 - 165. Other acute poisonings. (Includes venom poison as by snake bite. Solid and liquid poisons only)
 - 168. Absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted)

All assignments of deaths reported from poisoning are to be governed by the directions set forth above, and it is therefore important that deaths from poisoning should always state the nature of the poisoning as accidental, suicidal, or homicidal. Chronic poisonings and especially chronic industrial or occupational poisonings should always be definitely stated. The following list contains all the poisons in the last edition of the Bellevue Nomenclature with the ordinary or probable assignment indicated (in the absence of further information in addition to the form of return and exclusive of homicidal and suicidal poisoning):

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¹ The effects of x-rays, of radium, steam, boiling liquids, and of corrosive substances (e. g., sulphuric acid) acting upon the surface of the body, are not included under Poisoning but under Burns (conflagration excepted) (167). Dermatitis from poison ivy or poison oak (*Rhus toxicodendron*) is assigned to (146).

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PREMATURE BIRTH (child)

The Rules of Statistical Practice adopted by the American Public Health Association (see Census Bulletin No. 106, Mortality Statistics, 1902, pp. 27-42) provide as follows:

Premature births (not stillborn) should be included in total deaths (classified under International Title No. 151). [Same title in revised list, subtitle 1.]

Premature births (stillborn) should be classed under stillbirths, and should not be included in total deaths.

When a premature birth is reported as "stillborn" and an inconsistent statement of age (days, hours, minutes) is also given, the registrar should endeavor to secure a statement that will enable the case to be classed with certainty either as a stillbirth or as a death. If no additional information can be obtained, the statement of age should govern, and the case be compiled as a death, not as a stillbirth.

When a premature birth is reported with no statement of age (space left blank), the local registrar should endeavor to obtain a statement of age, or at least that the child was born alive; but in the absence of any further data, the case should be compiled as a stillbirth.

The rules and assignments given under the head "Stillbirth" may be compared, together with the specific assignments indicated by the following list:

- Abortion
 - (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*
 - (child, not dead at birth) 151 (sub-title 1)
- Immature birth
 - (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*
 - (child, not dead at birth, -1y) 151 (sub-title 1)
 - (child, not dead at birth, 1y+) 150
- Miscarriage
 - (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*
 - (child, not dead at birth) 151 (sub-title 1)
- Premature birth
 - (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*
 - (child, not dead at birth, -1y) 151 (sub-title 1)
 - (child, not dead at birth, 1y+) 150
- Prematurity
 - (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*
 - (child, not dead at birth, -1y) 151 (sub-title 1)
 - (child, not dead at birth, 1y+) 150
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¹ Not in sense of relating to spinal cord, q. v.

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STILLBIRTH

The Rules of Statistical Practice adopted by the American Public Health Association (see Census Bulletin 108, Mortality Statistics, 1909, pp. 37-42) recommend that—

Stillbirths should not be included in deaths.

Children born alive and *living for any time whatever*, no matter how brief, after birth, should not be classed as stillbirths, even though reported by the attending physicians or midwives as "stillborn."

Whenever age, in days, hours, or minutes, is reported for a "stillborn" child, or indicated by a difference between dates of birth and death, the registrar should secure a statement that will enable the case to be classed with certainty either as a stillbirth or as a death. If no additional information can be obtained, the statement of age should govern, and the case be compiled as a death, not as a stillbirth.

Premature births (not stillborn) should be included in total deaths (classified under International title No. 151). [Same number in revised list; subtitle 1.]

Premature births (stillborn) should be classed under stillbirths, and should not be included in total deaths.

Statistical definition of "Birth"

Birth (completion of birth) is the instant of complete separation of the entire body (not body in the restricted sense of trunk, but the entire organism, including head, trunk, and limbs) of the child from the body of the mother. The umbilical cord need not be cut nor the placenta detached in order to constitute complete birth for registration purposes. A child dead or dying a moment before the instant of birth is a stillbirth, and one dying a moment, no matter how brief, after birth, was a living child, and should not be registered as a stillbirth.

The exact statement of age, which must not be confused with the statement of duration of uterogestation, is essential for the separation of stillbirths from living births and from deaths of children born alive. Age is the time survived after birth. The age of a stillbirth is "0" or no days, hours, or minutes. Exact statement of age in hours or minutes is provided for upon the Revised United States Standard Certificate of Death in the case of infants dying under 1 day of age. The word "stillbirth" is sometimes loosely used to include deaths of infants that occur some time after birth. "Stillbirth," when consistent with statement of age (or in the absence of any statement of age), takes precedence over any other term and excludes the case entirely from the compilation of deaths. The following list contains terms that may occur upon certificates of death:

Terms requiring discrimination as to stillbirth¹

Abortion

(child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth* *

(child, not dead at birth) 151 (subtitle 1)

Acardiac foetus *Stillbirth* *Acormous foetus *Stillbirth* *Acrania *Stillbirth* *

Albuminuria of mother

(child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth* *

(child, not dead at birth) 151 (subtitle 2)

Anencephalus *Stillbirth* *Application of craniotomy forceps *Stillbirth* *

¹ A correct statement of age or the fact that the child was dead at birth or was not dead at birth should be obtained, if possible, in all these cases.

* *Stillbirths* are to be excluded from the compilation of deaths.

Asphyxia during labor
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 1)
 Breech presentation
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 1)
 Caesarean operation
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 1)
 Cephalotomy (child) *Stillbirth*¹
 Cephalotripsy (child) *Stillbirth*¹
 Compression of cord
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 1)
 Cranioclastism *Stillbirth*¹
 Craniotomy (child) *Stillbirth*¹
 Crushing head of child *Stillbirth*¹
 Decapitation of foetus *Stillbirth*¹
 Difficult labor
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 1)
 Dystocia
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 1)
 Embryotomy *Stillbirth*¹
 Evisceration of foetus *Stillbirth*¹
 Excessive pressure in delivery
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 1)
 Foot presentation
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 1)
 Forceps operation
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 1)
 Immaturity
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 151 (subtitle 1)
 Incomplete gestation
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 151 (subtitle 1)
 Injury at birth
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 1)
 Malformation
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152
 Malpresentation
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 1)
 Miscarriage
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 151 (subtitle 1)
 Nonviable
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 151 (subtitle 1)
 Perforation of head of child *Stillbirth*¹
 Placental disease
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 2)
 Premature birth
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 151 (subtitle 1)
 Prolapse of funis
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 1)
 Prolonged labor
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 1)
 Stillbirth
 (age "0" or no age stated) *Stillbirth*¹
 (age stated in hours or minutes of survival after birth) 151 (subtitle 2)
 Stillborn (see Stillbirth)
 Syphilis
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 37
 Traumatism of mother
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) *Accidental or homicidal and by means of injury*
 Typhoid fever
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 1

Version
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¹ Stillbirths are to be excluded from the compilation of deaths.

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¹ See forms of tumor on p. 66. Any form of tumor (not malignant; *see* Cancer) with location not stated is assigned to (46). When the location is stated, assignment is to the organ or part of the body affected, as a rule, according to the following list. *See also* Cyst.

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Wound—Continued.

- pistol 170
 - (accident) 170
 - (homicide) 182
 - (suicide) 159
- poisoned 165
- postmortem 20
- punctured (any organ or part of body) 171
 - (accident) 171
 - (homicide) 183
 - (suicide) 160
- septic 186
- stab (any organ or part of body) 183
 - (accident) 171
 - (homicide) 183
 - (suicide) 160
- suicidal 163
- Wrist (*see* Joint)
- Writers'
 - cramp 74
 - neuralgia 74
- Wry neck 149

X

- X-rays, effect 167

Y

- Yaws 19
- Yellow
 - atrophy, liver 111
 - acute 111
 - fever 16
 - jaundice
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y+) 115

Z

- Zona 145
- Zoster 145
- Zygoma, cancer 45
- Zymotic
 - diarrhoea
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - enteritis
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - gastroenteritis
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105

APPENDIX TO REPRINT : 1916.

SHOWING ADDITIONS AND CHANGES SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF
THE MANUAL IN 1911, AND ASKING FOR SUGGESTIONS FOR THE
THIRD DECENNIAL REVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LIST, 1919.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FROM 1776 TO 1876

BY
J. H. HARRIS

APPENDIX TO REPRINT: 1916.

ADDITIONS AND CHANGES SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF THE MANUAL IN 1911.

The following list contains some changes of classification and some assignments of new terms that have been mutually agreed upon, for the most part, by the Bureau of the Census and the Registrar-General's Office of England and Wales, of which Dr. T. H. C. Stevenson is the superintendent of statistics. Lists of new terms are regularly exchanged by the two offices so that there may be uniformity in the compilation of the causes of death.

The orthography of the names of diseases in that part of the Manual reprinted from the original plates is in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Nomenclature and Classification of Diseases of the American Medical Association in 1909. That committee has since decided (Atlantic City, 1912) to recommend the simpler spelling, which accordingly is employed in the list below. As cross-references are given for the simpler forms in the Index, e. g., *anemia* to *anæmia*, *leukemia* to *leuchæmia*, etc., no practical difficulty results.

Abdominal tumor (retroperitoneal) 46
Abscess of knee 147
 mouth 99
 nasal sinus 86
Acetonuria 55
Acute gouty arthritis 48
 malignant cerebrospinal meningitis 61
 mediastinitis 144
 superior polienccephalitis 63
Alcoholic cerebral edema 56 (change from 64)
 edema of brain 56 (change from 64)
 gastroenteritis 56
Alimentary infection 118
 intoxication 118
Amaurotic family idiocy 74
Anthrax 14
Angina vasomotoria ~~major~~ 80
Angioneurotic edema 74
Aortic atheroma 81
Arteriosclerotic nephritis 120
Asthmatic croup 9
Atelia 150

Attack of paralysis 64
Bacteriemia 20
Bacteriological diphtheria¹ 9
Birth embolism (child) 152
Blood discrasia 189
Bowel trouble 104 or 105
Brill's disease 2
Bronchopneumonia 91
Burn by electricity 181
California disease (coccidiosis) 197
Cancer of abdominal organs 45
 wall 44
 buttock 44
 chest wall 45
 epiglottis 45
 forehead 44
 gullet 45
 ileocecal valve 41
 nasal cavity 45
 placenta 42
 rectovaginal septum 41
 salivary gland 45 (change from 39)
 submaxillary glands 39
 submental region 45

¹ This is an undesirable term and should not be employed on certificates of death, because it is sometimes understood to signify that Klebs-Löffler bacilli were found but that clinical diphtheria was not present. When this is the case the local registrar should state that diphtheria was not present, because otherwise the term will be assigned to diphtheria, as indicated above, the decision of eminent lexicographers and the understanding of the Bureau of the Census being that "bacteriological diphtheria" is diphtheria in which the diagnosis is confirmed by the finding of the Klebs-Löffler bacilli.

- Cardiac arteriosclerosis 79
 neuralgia 80
 Cardionephritis 79
 Cardiorenal disease 79
 Cardiovascularrenal disease 79
 Cerebral hemorrhage (-1m) 152 (change from 64)
 paresis 67
 pneumonia 92
 Cerebrospinal disease 63
 hemorrhage 64
 paralysis 63
 Cervix uteri, imperforate 130 (change from 150, Index, p. 171)
 Chalicosis 98
 Chronic hypertrophy of liver 113
 mediastinitis 77
 pustular nephrocystitis 122
 yellow atrophy of liver 115
 Coasting accident 175
 Concato's disease 117 (change from 189)
 Congenital anuria 122
 cardiac insufficiency (-1y) 151
 (1y+) 79
 weakness (-1y) 151
 (1y+) 189
 enlargement of thymus 150
 heart failure (-1y) 151
 (1y+) 189
 hemorrhage (-1m) 152
 of bowels (-1m) 152
 intestines (-1m) 152
 hypertrophy of liver 150
 septicemia (-3m) 152
 (3m+) 20
 spinal disease 150
 Cryptogenetic septicemia 20
 Cyst of mesentery 117 (change from 46)
 ureter 122 (change from 124)
 Defective circulation (-1y) 151
 (1y+) 85
 development 151
 Deficient development 151
 "Died at birth" (not stillborn) 151
 during birth" (not stillborn) 151
 just after birth" 151
 Diffuse atrophic palsy 63
 Dilatation of myocardium 79
 Diplegia (unqualified) 66
 Disease of cardiac ganglia 79
 plexus 103
 joint 147
 Dragged by horse (foot caught in stirrup) 186
 Dropsy of amnion (child) 151
 (mother) 134
 Duchenne's paralysis 63
 Emphysematous gangrene 142
 Encephalomyelitis 63
 Enuresis 124
 Epigastritis 103
 Epithelioma of forehead 44
 inguinal region 44
 neck 44
 Erythremia 55
 Eosenteritis (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 External hydrocephalus 74
 Fall from baby carriage 175
 Fat indigestion (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 Fatty infiltration 55
 Faulty development 151
 Felon 144
 Fibroid tumor (when evidently referring to fibroid tumor of uterus—females) 129 (change from 46)
 Fibrous hepatitis 113
 induration of breast 133
 pneumonia 98
 Found dead 189
 in bed 189
 Fulminant cerebrospinal meningitis 61
 Fungous growth (*see* Tumor)
 Gangrene of liver 115
 Gangrenous adenitis 142
 angina 100
 meningitis 142
 Gastrohepatic ulcer 162
 Gastrointestinal hemorrhage (-1m) 152
 (change from 110)
 Gastroliths 103
 General senile paralysis 154
 Glandular atrophy 84
 Glossopharyngeal paralysis 63
 Gonococcal salpingitis 38
 Granuloma coccidiosis 107
 Haemophilia neonatorum 55
 (-3m) 55
 (change from 152)
 Hematoma (-3m) 152
 (3m+) 46
 of spermatic cord 186
 Hemorrhage of brain (-1m) 152 (change from 64)
 intestine (-1m) 152
 (change from 110)
 lung (-1m) 152 (change from 98)
 stomach (-1m) 152
 (change from 103)
 Hemorrhagic diphtheria 9
 disease 55
 of newborn 55
 encephalitis 64
 Hirschsprung's disease 110
 congenital 150
 Hyaline degeneration 55
 Hydramnios (child) 141
 (mother) 134
 Hydrargyria 59
 Hydropyonephrosis 122
 Hydrorrhea 189
 Hyperpiosis 81
 Icterus gravis neonatorum 151
 Idiopathic muscular atrophy 149
 Ileocecal abscess 108
 Improper development 151
 Incomplete development 151

INDUSTRIAL POISONING

In connection with the list of poisonings given in the Index (pp. 253-257), the following List of Industrial Poisons will be found useful. It is taken from the Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor, May, 1912, and constitutes the revised list of poisons as published by the International Association for Labor Legislation. It is especially important that the exact form of occupation and the industry, as provided by the Revised United States Standard Certificate of Death, should be fully given in all deaths reported in connection with any of these poisons; also that physicians and registration officials should be on the alert to recognise the industrial character of any other poisons or diseases, and to note the influence of temperature, foul air, dust, gases or vapors, or other unhygienic influences incident to occupation. Reference should be made to the bulletin cited for statement of branches of industry in which poisoning occurs, mode of entrance into the body, and symptoms of poisoning.

List of Industrial Poisons.

Acetaldehyde, ethylaldehyde

Acridine

Acrolein

Ammonia

Amyl acetate

alcohol

Aniline

dyestuffs [Name.]

Antimony compounds: [Name.]

Trioxide of antimony

Antimony trichloride

Tartar emetic

Golden sulphide.

Arsenic compounds: [Name.]

Scheele's green

Schweinfurt green

Brunswick green

Neuwied green

Cochineal (Vienna red)

Arsenureted hydrogen

Benzine (gasoline)

Benzol

Binetrobenzol

Carbon dioxide

Carbon disulphide

Carbon monoxide

Illuminating gas

Water gas

Producer gas

Chloride of lime

Chlorine

Chlorodinitrobenzol

Chloronitrobenzol

Chromium compounds: [Name.]

Chrome yellow (lead chromate, 57)

Chrome orange (lead chromate, 57)

Chrome red (lead, 57)

Cyanogen compounds: [Name.]

Potassium cyanide

Sodium cyanide

Rhodanic (sulphocyanic) compounds [Name.]

Diazomethane

Dimethylsulphate

Dinitrobenzol

Ethylaldehyde

Fluoric acid

Formaldehyde

Gasoline

Hydrochloric acid

Hydrofluoric acid

Iodine methylate

Lead (57)

Lead alloys [Name.]

Lead colors [Name.]

Lead salts [Name.]

Manganese dioxide

Mercury

Mercury compounds [Name.]

Amalgams

Methylalcohol

Methyl bromide

Methyl iodide, iodine methylate

Nitraneline

Nitrobenzol

Nitroglycerin

Nitronaphthalene

Nitrous gases

Oxalic acid

Petroleum

Phenol

Phenylhydrazine

Phosgene

Phosphorus

White phosphorus

Yellow phosphorus

[Red phosphorus, nonpoisonous

Phosphorus sesquisulphide

Phosphureted hydrogen

Picric acid

Pyridine

Sulphur chloride

dioxide

Sulphurous acid

gas

Sulphureted hydrogen

Sulphuric acid

Tar

Turpentine oil

Infective aortic stenosis 78

gastritis (-2y) 104

(2y+) 105

Infiltration of kidney 120

Injury by vehicle (not stated) 175

Inspiration of vaginal mucus 152

Insufficient development 151

Insufflation pneumonia 91

Internal hemorrhage (-1m) 152 (change

from 85)

Intestinal autoinfection (-2y) 104

(2y+) 110

bands 109

influenza 10

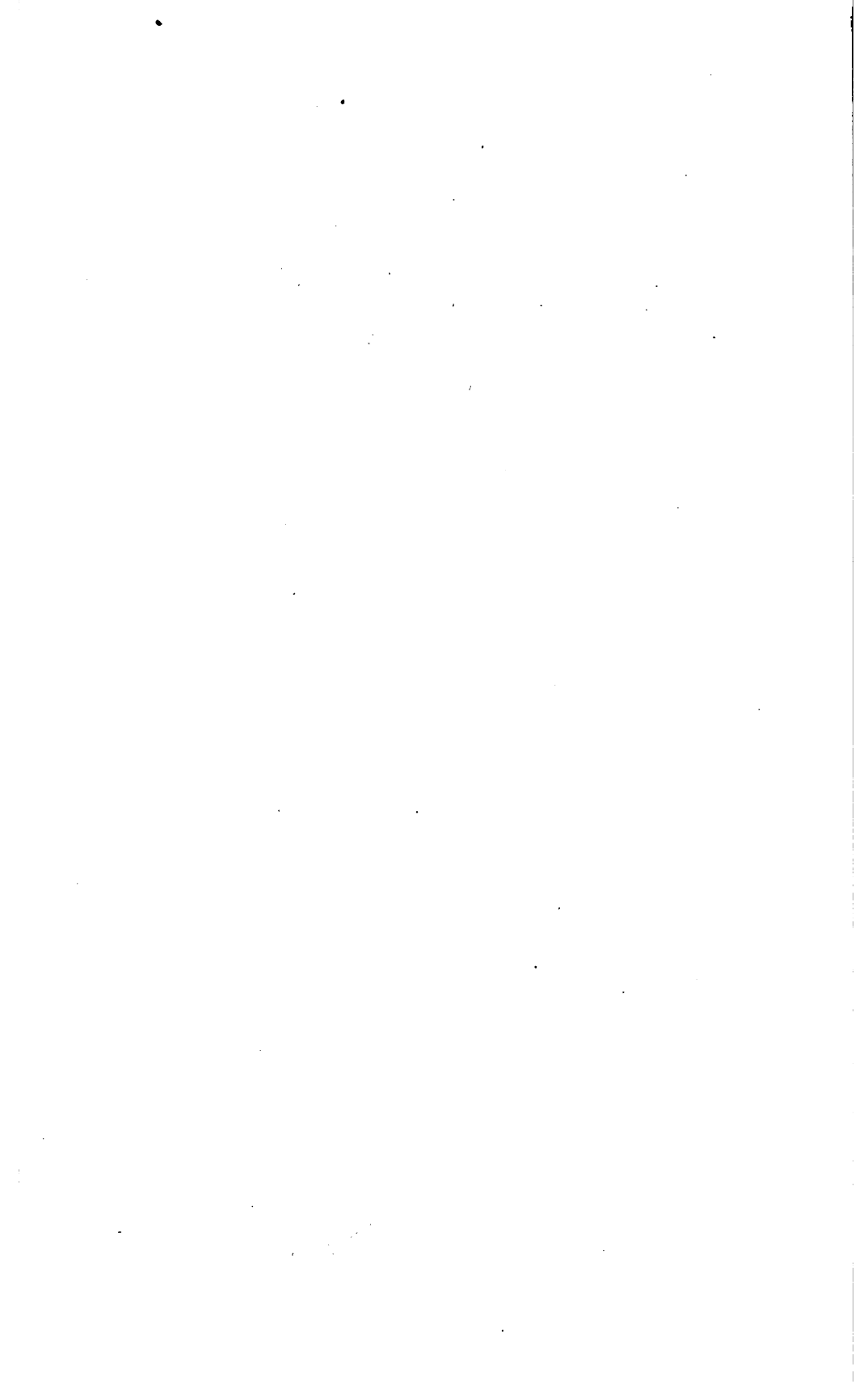
stasis 110

Intracranial hemorrhage (-1m) 152

(change from 64)

- Intrauterine asphyxiation 152
 Ivy poisoning 145 (change from 165, Index, p. 222)
 Jumping from window (in delirium of disease) 172
 Juvenile paresis 74
 Lack of development 151
 Laminectomy 146
 Lane's kink 109
 Lardaceous disease 55
 Leaky heart 79
 Lienenteritis (-2y) 104
 Locked bowels 103
 Lymphatic anemia 83
 Macrocephalous 150
 Malignant cerebrospinal meningitis 61
 goiter 45
 Massive pneumonia 92
 Mediastinitis 77
 Megalocolon 110
 Membranous laryngitis (nondiphtheritic) 87
 Meningeal fever 61
 Miliary carcinosis (according to site—see "Cancer," Index, p. 166; not always to 45)
 Mitral endocarditis 78
 Morbus caducus 69
 Morbus maculosus neonatorum 55
 Multiple serositis 117
 Myasthenia cordis 79
 Myocardial disease 79
 failure 79
 Myopathy 149
 Nasopharyngitis 100
 Nephresia 122
 Obstruction of thoracic duct 84
 Organic heart failure 79
 Organized pneumonia 92
 Ossifying myositis 149
 Osteoarthropathy 36
 Osteonecrosis 146
 Osteosarcoma of maxillary bones 39
 Paralysis of vagus 74
 Paralytic ileus 109
 Parasitic disease of ureter 122 (change from 124)
 Parotiditis 19
 Parotitis 19
 Pelvic adhesion 117
 Perforating ulcer 145
 Perforation of cecum 108
 Perforative enteritis (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 Pericollitis 110
 Persistence of fetal circulation 150
 Phlebosclerosis 83
 Pigmentary degeneration 55
 Plexiform angioma (young child) 150
 Pneumococcal bronchitis 96
 Pneumococcal empyema 93
 peritonitis 117
 pneumonia 92
 pyemia 20
 septicemia 20
 Poliomeningocephalitis 63
 Polyorrhometitis 117
 Polyserositis 117
 Poor development 151
 Porencephaly (unqualified) 74
 Posterior lateral sclerosis 62 (change from 63)
 Pothouse consumption 98
 Progressive muscular paralysis 63
 Pseudobulbar paralysis 74
 Pseudo tabes dorsalis 73
 Pulmonary hemorrhage (-1m) 152
 (change from 98)
 stenosis 79
 congenital 150
 Purpura fulminans 55
 neonatorum 55
 Putrid bronchitis 90
 Rat bite 176
 Retrocecal abscess 108
 Retrograde metamorphosis (-70y) 189
 (70y+) 154
 Saccharomycete infection 98
 Screw worm 86
 Scrofulous inflammation of brain 30
 Senile heart failure 154
 myocardiopathy 79
 Sepsis neonatorum (-1m) 152
 Septic abscesses 144
 Solid edema 88
 Spasmodic paralysis 63
 tabes dorsalis 63 (change from 62)
 Spasmophilia (-5y) 71
 (5y+) 70
 Spastic diplegia 63
 Specific salpingitis 38
 Splenomegaly 116
 Stercoral ulcer (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 Strangulation by mucus (in very young infants) 151
 Streptococcal peritonitis 117
 Subcecal abscess 108
 Subchronic nephritis 120
 Subdorsal abscess 144
 Suffocation by bed clothes 168
 Suspended animation 189
 Taboparalysis 62
 Taboparesis 62
 Thrombotic apoplexy 82
 Thrown from horse 172
 Thymic hyperplasia 84
 Traumatic hematoma 186
 True pneumonia 92

Tubercular fistula	34	Tumor of hypophysis	74
polyserositis	35	Umbilical fistula (-3m)	152
rheumatism	48	(3m+)	189
Tuberculosis of modulla	34	Undeveloped	151
sacrum	32	Urinary disease	125
with enteritis	31	Valvular heart failure	79
meningitis	30	Vascular hypertension	85
peritonitis	31	Vasomotor paralysis	74
pleurisy	28	Ventricular fibrillation	79
pneumonia	28	Von Jaksch's disease	53
Tuberculous mediastinitis	34	White pneumonia	37
Tumor of bronchi	98 (change from 90)	X-ray cancer	44
42154°-18-20			



SUGGESTIONS FOR THE THIRD DECENNIAL REVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LIST, 1919.

In the final *Convention* signed by the representatives of the 20 countries that participated in the Second Decennial Revision of the International Classification or List of Causes of Sickness and Death, appears the following paragraph relating to the next or Third Decennial Revision:

They [the delegates] recognize that it is desirable that this nomenclature [statistical list] should be revised every 10 years, the next revision to take place in the course of the year 1919. In default of any different arrangement, the Government of France will assume the duty of convoking, for that object and on that date, a new International Commission.

The First Revision was held at Paris in 1900, the Second Revision, also at Paris, in 1909—the date having been advanced a year in accordance with the request of the United States so that the revised list might be available for use beginning with 1910, the year of the decennial census of population. The exact time and place of the Third Decennial Revision are not yet settled, and it may be possible that some Government other than France will call the next International Commission of Revision into existence. Since the last session the International List has been adopted by the Registrar-General of England and Wales and is now in use in all the British possessions. The next edition (fifth) of the Nomenclature of Diseases of the Royal College of Physicians of London will be published in 1916, and study of the changes therein may lead to some important recommendations for alterations in the general arrangement of the International List. The German classification, adopted in 1906 and more precise in certain respects than the International, with which it is readily comparable for most purposes, will perhaps also shortly be revised; it would be extremely desirable indeed that Germany should participate in the work of revision of the International List, even though its adoption might not be expedient, as a step in the progress toward world-wide uniformity. American registration officials will be greatly interested in the possibility of the next session of the International Commission of Revision being held in the United States, and the propriety of a formal invitation from the Government should be considered, but the selection should be determined solely by con-

siderations of what will be most advantageous for the cause of international uniformity.

Although the date of the next session (1919) is still some distance in the future, it is not too early to begin the study of what changes are necessary and desirable in the system as at present in effect. Suggestions are therefore requested from all users of this Manual, including state and city registration officials, officers and members of state and city boards of health, members of organizations combating various forms of disease, pathologists, physicians connected with hospitals as well as those engaged in general practice or devoted to any of the special branches of medicine, officers of the Government medical services, medical officers and statisticians of life insurance companies, workers in industrial hygiene, and, in general, from all who may have occasion to employ statistics of causes of death and desire them to be as thoroughly comparable and useful as the nature of the subject will permit.

Suggestions will be filed and acknowledged as received by the Bureau of the Census, collated, and submitted; with full credit to the source from which received, to the next session of the International Commission. It may be feasible to publish the suggestions received from American registration officials and others in advance of the session, so that they may be submitted informally to the foreign offices cooperating, and thus some measure of agreement as to the most important changes be reached in advance. Such a procedure would enable the actual time of the meeting to be devoted to the determination of questions on which marked differences of opinion may exist.

Suggestions for the revision of the International List may be divided into two classes, namely, (1) those of a general nature, relating to the grouping of titles, the principles of classification, and the terms to be included under new titles that may be proposed, and (2) specific recommendations for the addition of new terms to certain titles, for the deletion of terms from certain titles, for the transfer of terms from one title to another, for the insertion or removal of definite age or other qualifications, and the like.

(1) General suggestions should be definitely stated, with reasons for the proposed changes, and may be written out at length (preferably typewritten, double spacing). It is desired that they be written upon the official letterheads if from a registration or other office or organization, and that each sheet or set of sheets relate to a single proposition and be dated and signed officially.

(2) Specific recommendations may conveniently be made upon cards of uniform size, a supply of which will be sent upon request. Exact reference should be made to the present International numbers

affected, giving also the full titles so that the reference will be certain, the proposed change, addition or transfer ("Add," "Transfer," etc.), and the date and signature of the proposer. Use a separate card for each suggestion and observe whether more or less synonymous terms also require to be considered. As an example, the following specimen may be submitted:

Card for suggestions as to changes in International List.

[5 x 3 in.]

SUGGESTION FOR CHANGE.

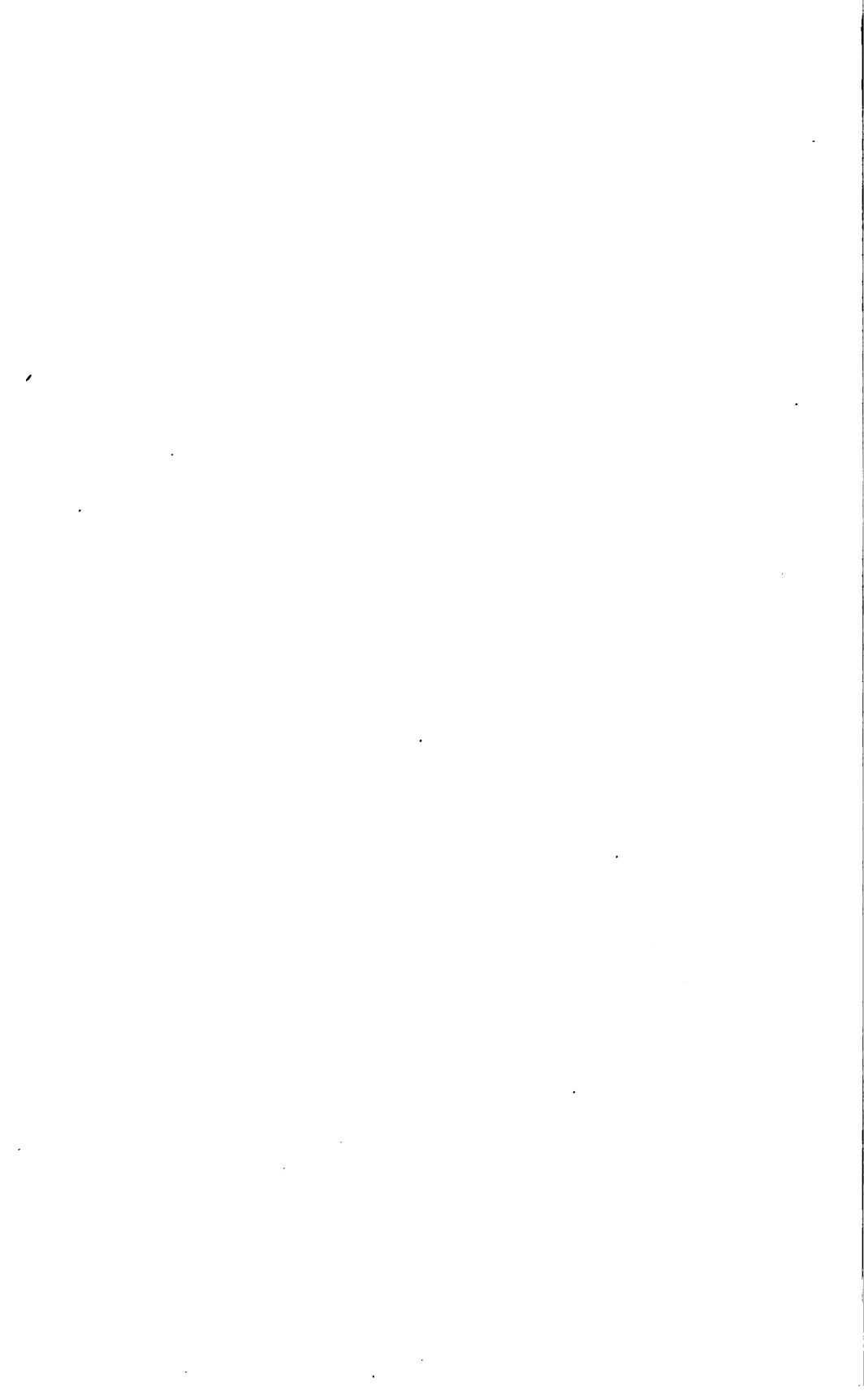
THIRD DECENNIAL REVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH: 1919.

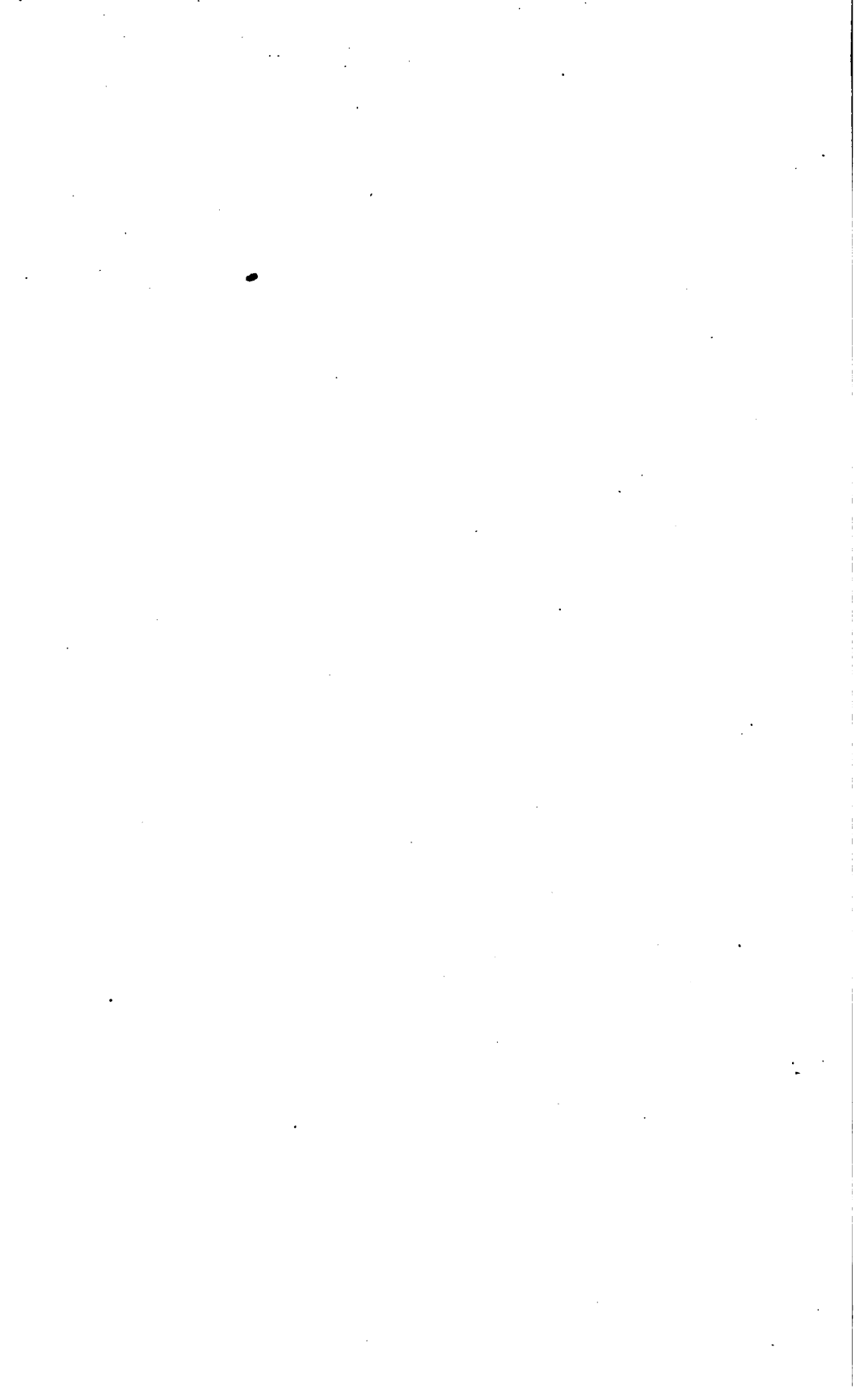
Transfer Specific laryngitis from title No. 28, Tuberculosis of the lungs, to title No. 37, Syphilis.

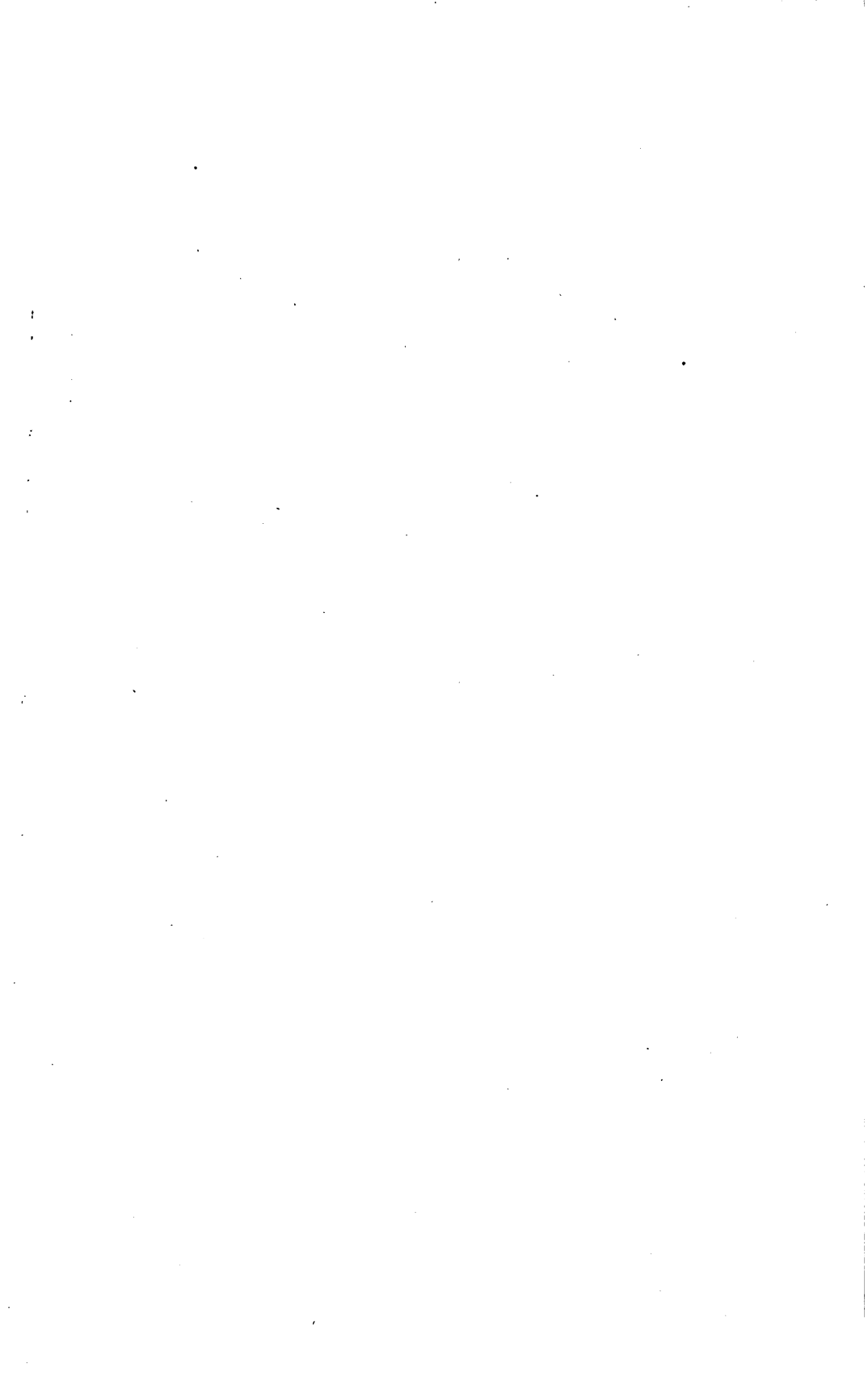
"Specific" usually means syphilitic. English Manual includes "Specific (any affection so qualified)" under title No. 37.

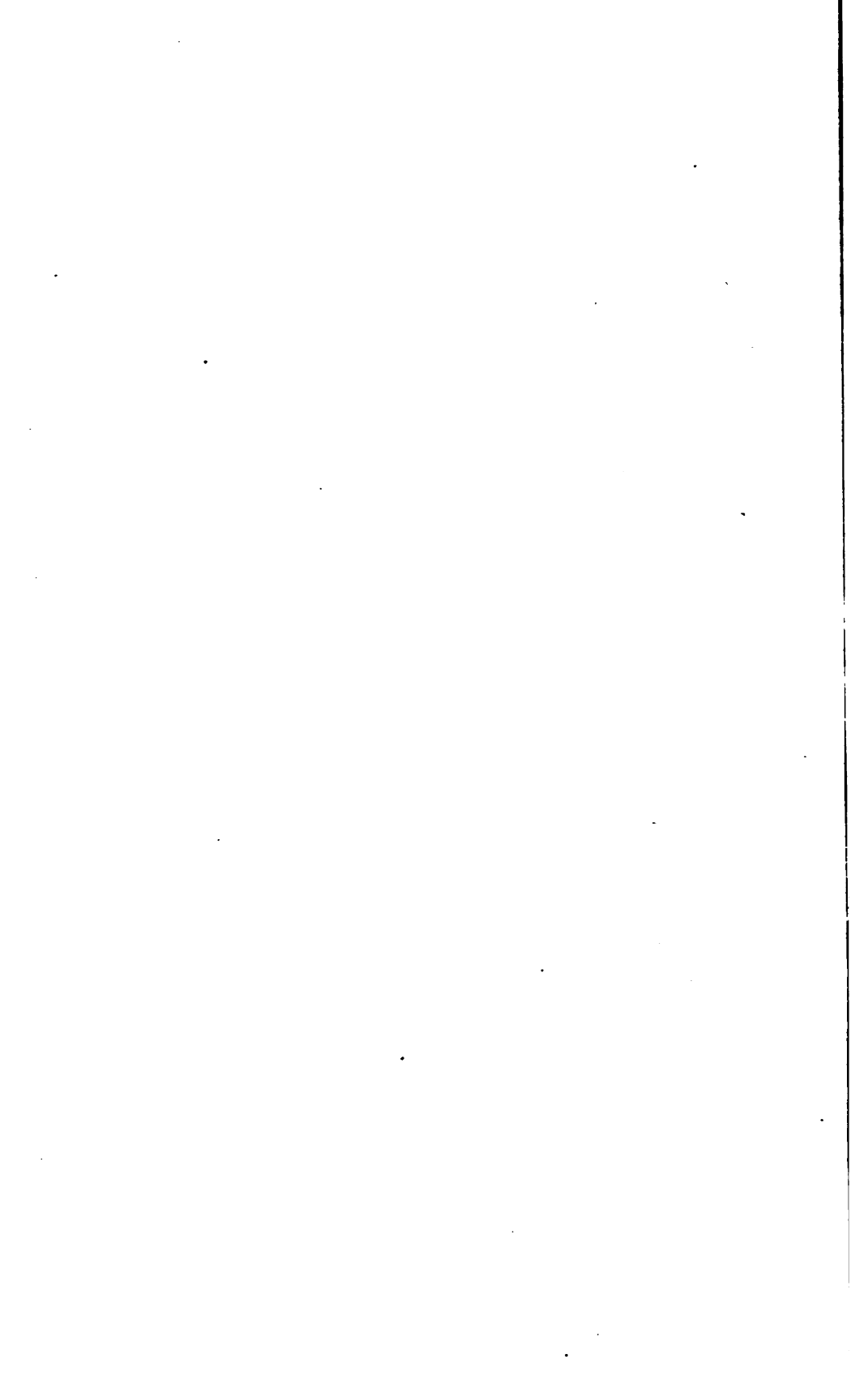
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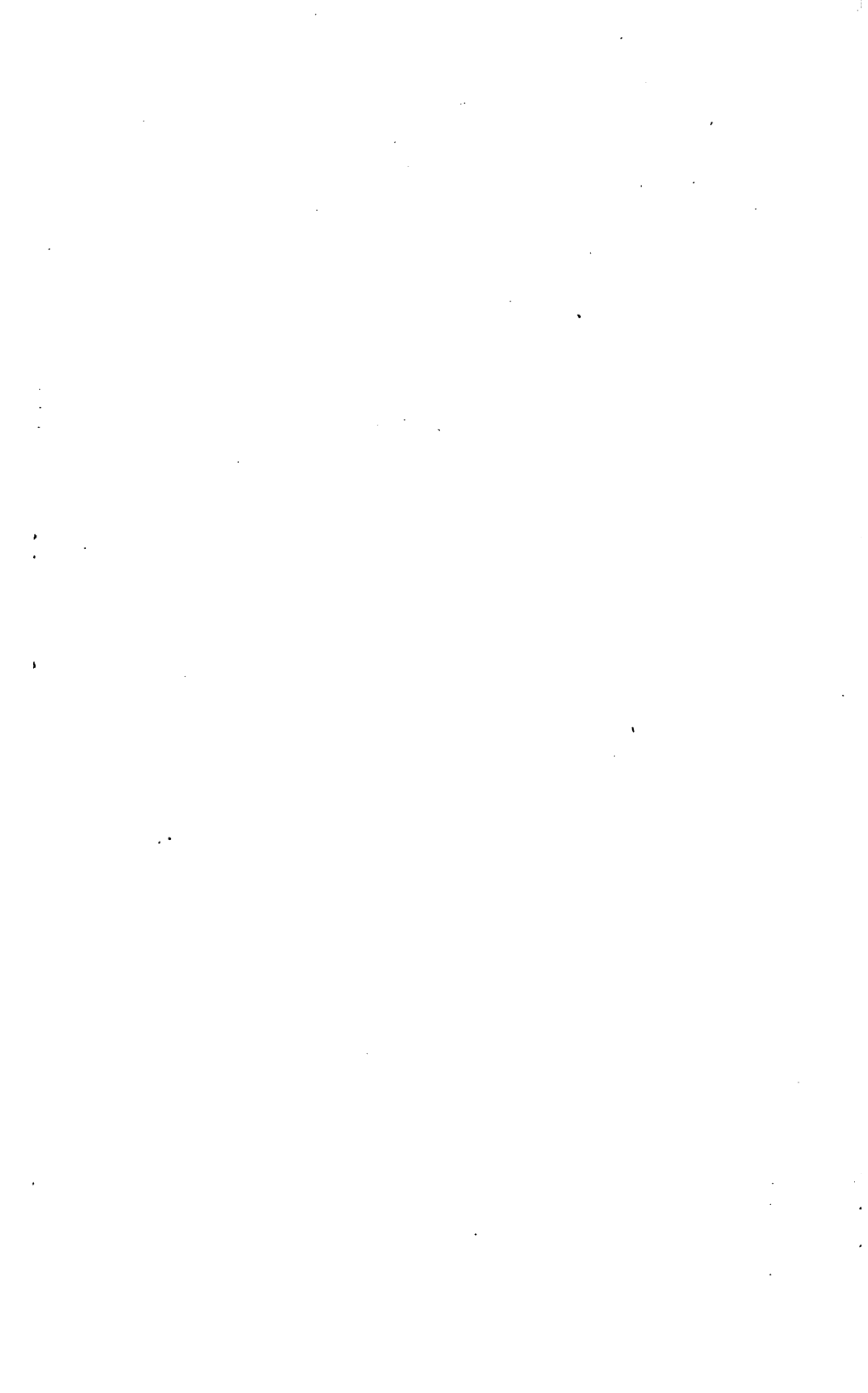


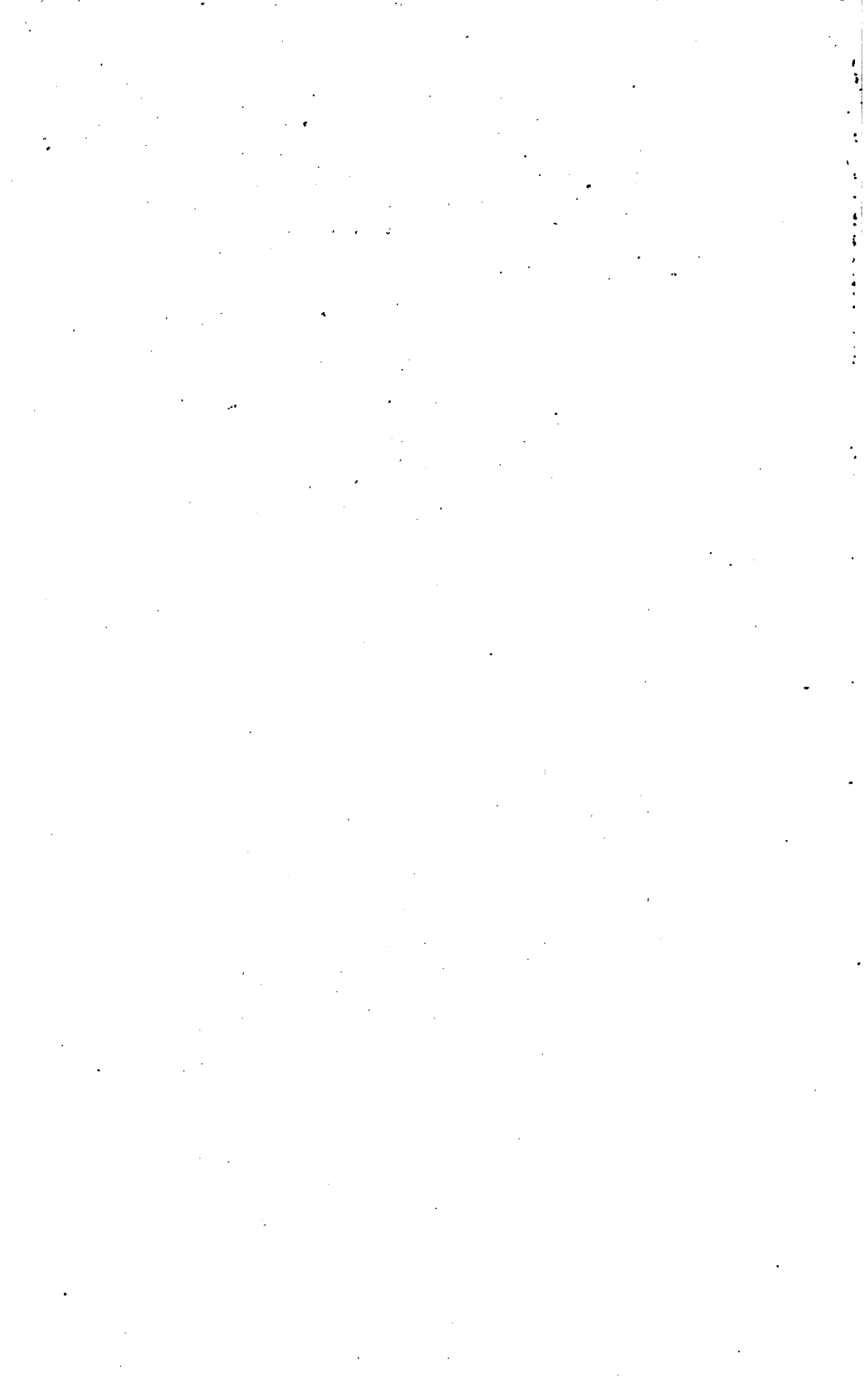












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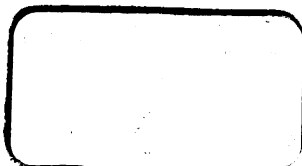
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